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Poll of Democrats Indicates Mondale Far Ahead of Rivals

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With Sen. John Glenn continuing to fade and no new challenger emerging, Walter F. Mondale now leads the most commanding lead in recorded history in a presidential nomination campaign by a non-incumbent, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News poll.

The nationwide poll, begun immediately after Mr. Mondale's victory in the Iowa caucus Feb. 21, showed the former vice president as a choice of 57 percent of respondents who said they were likely to vote in a Democratic primary or caucus.

Far back, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson was preferred by 8 percent. Mr. Glenn of Ohio and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado each drew 7 percent and former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota had 6 percent. Three other candidates trailed badly in the survey, conducted by telephone Feb. 21 to 25.

In a sampling of all registered voters, President Ronald Reagan is ahead of Mr. Mondale by 49 percent to 37 percent, a slightly narrower margin than Mr. Reagan enjoyed last month. One sign of potential problems for Mr. Mondale is that one Democrat in four chose Mr. Reagan, a Republican — a same proportion that did so in November 1980.

Public approval of the president's handling of the economy remained high among the 1,410 people interviewed in the survey.

But public sentiment shifted against him on foreign policy after his decision on Feb. 7 to remove the U.S. Marine contingent from Lebanon.

For the first time since the surge of popular support after the invasion of Grenada last Oct. 25, more people disapproved than approved of Mr. Reagan's handling of foreign policy, 39 percent voicing approval against 47 percent disapproval.

So far, however, the survey indicated that Mr. Reagan had escaped strong public censure over his Lebanon policy and the pullback of the Marines.

Endorsing Mr. Reagan's contention at his press conference last Wednesday that foreign leaders were "not going to see this as cutting and running," nearly two-thirds of those polled said they did not consider his decision a failure of foreign policy. Even among the 28 percent who did see it as a failure, only half held Mr. Reagan responsible and 40 percent said it "isn't really his fault."

More broadly, six of 10 people who were surveyed agreed with the statement that putting 1,500 Marines into Lebanon was either "a good idea at the time but it didn't work" or with the view that "we should have sent more of them to begin with." One in three said they believed it was "a big mistake to send them at all."

Nearly half said they thought that the United States should "withdraw all U.S. Marines and Navy warships from the area."

A one-third minority, asserting that the United States had a responsibility to try to resolve the conflict in Lebanon, backed Mr. Reagan's current policy.

On relations with Moscow, Mr. Reagan faces pressure to shift his policy. By roughly 2-1, the respondents said the United States should try harder to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union.

Specifically, an increasing number of people seem to believe greater efforts should be made for arms control agreements. Last month, a Times-CBS News survey showed 58 percent wanted more done on this. This month, the figure rose to 63 percent, possibly influenced by the administration's optimistic statements after the change of leadership in the Kremlin.

Nonetheless, the survey indicated that Mr. Reagan might already be reaping some political benefit from his decision to reduce direct U.S. military involvement in Lebanon by disposing of the controversy over the Marines and allowing attention to shift to domestic issues.

This shift of focus seemed to benefit Mr. Reagan, whose political strength rides heavily on public attitudes toward the economy. This month, 54 percent of the public approved his management of the economy and 56 percent his overall handling of the presidency.



Iran says these Iraqi soldiers were captured during the offensive into Iraq.

U.S. No Longer Taking Active Role In Devising Peace Plan for Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have said that the United States is no longer actively trying to produce a political formula to resolve the conflict in Lebanon.

They said Monday that the administration was more than willing to leave it to the Lebanese and interested Arab parties to try to work out a political solution.

Donald H. Rumsfeld, President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, has decided not to return to Lebanon for further mediation efforts at this time, the officials added.

Monday's comments by officials came as a New York Times-CBS News poll found that only 29 percent of the public felt the United States had a responsibility "to try to resolve the conflict in Lebanon." Fifty-nine percent said it was not "this country's business."

The U.S. decision was dictated, in part, because President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon has indicated that as a result of pressure from Syria and the Moslem and Druze factions it backs, any political solution would have to include abrogation of the agreement of May 17 between Israel and Lebanon that the United States helped negotiate, a State Department official said.

Instead of returning to Lebanon, Mr. Rumsfeld, along with Lawrence H. Silbermann, another special Middle East adviser, is planning to go to Jordan, Israel, Egypt and other states to discuss the prospects of reviving efforts at broader Middle East negotiations.

[The administration dismissed reports Tuesday that Mr. Rumsfeld was on the brink of resigning but left open the question of his long-range plans, United Press International reported from Washington.]

[A State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, denied published reports that Mr. Rumsfeld would resign as the administration's third special envoy to the Middle East after his next trip.]

Although the U.S. diplomatic stance in Lebanon is now reduced to that of an observer, the United States does not intend to pull out entirely, administration officials said.

John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said 158 American were attached to the embassy. Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said, "We still have a considerable diplomatic and military presence there."

As to the shelling of positions behind Syrian lines in Lebanon by U.S. Navy ships over the weekend, he said "the firing takes place if we are fired upon."

In explaining the more passive U.S. diplomatic role, Mr. Hughes said Washington's attempt to bring more stability to Lebanon had not worked.

"We worked hard at it. We lost lives at it. We consider it to have been a rewarding experience but it has been selfless from the part of the United States and the other nations who have lost lives in that cause, and it will be seen in that light."

A senior State Department official was critical of Saudi Arabia, which is seeking a peace settlement. He said the Saudis were working on a formula that calls on Mr. Gemayel to break the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of May 17. Then, the Saudis will produce a statement from Syria saying it will withdraw if Israel does so first, he said, adding, "The Saudis will then come to us and say, 'Why don't you get Israel to agree to withdraw?' — which was exactly what the May 17 accord was supposed to accomplish."

U.S. Doubts Iraq Claim Of Kharg Island Strike

United Press International

WASHINGTON — U.S. surveillance of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal shows that Iraq may not have carried out an air strike against the island as the Baghdad government claimed, U.S. intelligence sources said Tuesday.

Iran also denied Iraq's claim, made on Monday, that warplanes attacked the key oil terminal situated in the Gulf off the Iranian coast.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon said Monday that the U.S. guided-missile destroyer Lawrence fired machine guns and flares to warn off an Iranian patrol plane and a frigate that had approached the Lawrence, which was operating Sunday in the Strait of Hormuz. The plane closed to within three miles (five kilometers). The U.S. warship warned off another vessel in the Gulf of Oman the same day.

The destroyer was operating under a U.S.-issued notice to pilots and mariners, warning them not to approach within five miles of U.S. warships in the Middle East.

Iran, in statement carried by the IRNA news agency, said Tuesday that it would not accept regulations declared by U.S. naval vessels in the Gulf and that Washington would bear responsibility for any incident caused by its action in the Gulf area.

"The Islamic republic announced tonight that it would never recognize baseless limitations set by American Navy ships in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and said the U.S. must bear full responsibility for any incident which might occur in this regard," the IRNA dispatch said.

This could also be a serious threat to the continuation of the present condition of this waterway despite the efforts of the Islamic republic of Iran to guard free traffic there," IRNA quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying.

The U.S. intelligence sources, in disputing the Iraqi claim of an attack on Kharg Island, appeared eager to calm Japanese and Western European fears about a disruption of oil supplies. They said surveillance of the site showed "no flaming tankers, no smoke, no tankers missing and no damage to the island."

A source said of the alleged attack: "It never happened, and that's why nobody's been able to confirm it. It's more a war of words than facts. It's very unlikely there was an attack."

The United States expressed "serious concern" Monday about the alleged Iraqi attack, although the State Department said it was unable to confirm the claim by Baghdad.

The sources said that Japan has been warning its oil tankers to stay away from Kharg Island, adding, "The Iraqis are getting the results they wanted without doing anything."

In the land fighting, Iran said Iraq was using chemical weapons. It said that about 1,000 Iranian fighters had been overcome by a yellow toxic gas.

At the same time, Iraq's information minister, Latif Nassayif Jasim, said that Iranian dead and wounded in the last three days alone totaled 30,000.

Neither claim was possible to verify. Casualty reports from both sides have often been inflated.

Iran reported intense fighting and heavy damage and casualties inflicted on Iraqi forces Monday at Al-Ozayr, 16 miles inside Iraq. The town is in marshland about 60 miles northwest of Basra.

"The fighting, hand-to-hand in some places, dealt severe blows on the Iraqi enemy," the IRNA said in a report monitored in London.

"The battlefield is now filled with burning Iraqi tanks and vehicles with thick smoke covering the area," the agency said. "Over 500 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded and hundreds were captured."

Others broke their ranks and joined the Islamic combatants."

IRNA accused Iraq of having introduced chemical weapons in recent days, "causing skin burns, severe membrane irritation and mental disorders."

Iran and Iraq have periodically threatened to close the Strait of Hormuz. The United States has warned that it will take steps to ensure that the waterway remains open for the passage of oil tankers.

U.S. officials, who declined to be identified, said Monday that the Lawrence was in the Gulf on Sunday when the U.S.-built P-3C Orion flew inside the five-mile limit.

Using machine-gun fire and flares, the Lawrence warned off the propeller-driven patrol plane, which was armed with torpedoes and missiles, the officials said. At the same time, they said, the U.S. warship contacted an Iranian frigate by radio and warned it to move away. An official said that the frigate was about 20 miles from the destroyer.

Western Europe and Japan get about 600,000 barrels of oil a day from ships that pass through the strait, and the United States and Canada get another 20,000 barrels a day from the region.

In a separate report on Kharg Island from nearby Abu Dhabi, shipping sources said Tuesday that oil tankers were still loading at the oil terminal despite Iraqi claims.

The Norwegian tanker owners, Bergen, Sig. Dy and Co., told London shipping brokers that their 280,000-ton tanker Berge King was scheduled to load Tuesday. The company contacted the captain, who said the vessel was waiting to load and was not aware of any attacks in the area, a broker said.

But rumors persisted on London markets that one or more tankers had been attacked. Insurance underwriters were reviewing insurance premiums, but there has been no move to raise rates.



GRENADINE VICTIM — A woman hurt in an attack Tuesday on a store in Jerusalem was helped into an ambulance. At least 21 other people were hurt. Story on Page 2.

U.S. to Offer Compromise in Vienna Force-Reduction Talks

By Robert C. Torth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has agreed in principle to a new proposal to the Soviet Union at the talks on conventional forces in Europe that would finesse the major disagreement between the two sides on the size of Soviet-bloc forces, U.S. officials have disclosed.

Under the proposal, the United States would turn a blind eye to the issue of precisely how many troops the Warsaw Pact nations have in Europe if Moscow would allow a greater degree of on-site inspection or police any agreement reducing conventional forces, the officials said Monday.

A major aim of the offer, whose details are now being discussed with key NATO allies, will be "to try to shake things loose" at the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Talks that are to resume March 16 in Vienna, according to a well-placed U.S. official. In the process, it is hoped the offer will provide an impetus for the Russians also to return to the suspended nuclear arms control talks in Geneva.

"This will be a signal to the Soviets that we're serious about arms control," the U.S. official said. "The Soviets should know that the president is prepared to be quite dramatic in his offer if they are quite forthcoming — much more than they've been — on verification."

The proposal would seek to reduce forces to equal levels through four stages. It also was expected to repeat a U.S. offer to withdraw 13,000 American servicemen if the Russians withdraw 30,000 men, and to acknowledge and build on last year's Soviet offer to set up entry-exit posts at key points that would monitor troop movements into and out of the critical Central European theater.

The Russians have already offered to withdraw 20,000 troops in exchange for the 13,000 Americans. But U.S. and West German authorities want the larger, 30,000-man withdrawal to compensate for the greater distance, time and difficulty needed to return U.S. forces across the Atlantic Ocean than for the Russians to move less than 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) across land.

The Soviet proposal for monitoring posts, used to verify withdrawals and guard against reinforcement, also called for inspection by opposing sides of suspicious movements or events. However, the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization considered it inadequate and unacceptable.

Under that plan, both sides could call for inspections, but the challenged side could decide whether to grant them. The West has long sought inspection rights with minimal advance notice, and it was considered likely that the new proposal would repeat that condition.

But Soviet moves last year were nonetheless broadly greeted as significant, and the Reagan administration had been urged to make a new offer at the conventional-force talks, held in Vienna since 1973.

The second major stumbling block in the talks, in addition to verification, has been disagreement on the size of Warsaw Pact forces in the region subject to the negotiations: East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The Warsaw Pact nations insist that the total is 815,000 ground troops, while NATO says the total is 960,000, or almost 18 percent higher. Most of the difference is accounted for in Soviet manpower: 530,000, by NATO count; 446,000, according to the Warsaw Pact figures.

NATO has 790,000 ground troops in the comparable area of West Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Belgium. Of the total, 195,000 are Americans.

One knowledgeable U.S. official said the new Western proposal would be intended to permit the Russians to adjust their force structure "to get them off the hook" on the issue. He would not provide details but said that several ideas were presented Monday to European members of NATO and that their comments would help shape the final proposal.

One possibility, a diplomat said, would be for the West to ignore the Soviet support personnel associated with combat troops in Europe.

Craxi's Formula for Staying in Power: Stepping Where Others Fear to Tread

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Seven months after coming to power in a country where the average government lasts about eight months, Italy's Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi, has a reasonable chance of staying in office until the summer of 1985, some of his key officials assert.

The Socialist's partisan optimism is based largely on the belief that the Christian Democrats, by far the largest of the five parties in Mr. Craxi's coalition, are not ready to put their own man back into Palazzo Chigi, the prime minister's office, but prefer to let Mr. Craxi take the necessary but politically risky economic decisions that would otherwise fall to them.

The Socialists also claim that the Communist Party, their chief rival, is "losing ground from day to day." The Socialists hope to do well in the election for the European Parliament in June, the only upcoming electoral test.

The party expects its coalition partners, especially the Republicans, to try to weaken Mr. Craxi in the coming months. But they hope that the first serious effort to unseat him from within the coalition will not come until Parliament elects a new president of the republic in July 1985.

At that time the Christian Democrats can be counted on to claim at least one of the two highest offices, the presidency and the prime ministership, both of which are now in Socialist hands.

This rosy scenario painted by Socialist planners has been strongly influenced by two achievements attributed to Mr. Craxi during the last two weeks: the signing of a new state-church Concordat with the Vatican and a victorious confrontation with the Communist Party over wage levels for the lowest-paid workers.

Things had not always gone well for Mr. Craxi.

His government, the first led by a Socialist prime minister since the war, had been billed as a "historic break" with the past. But in fact it looked and acted much like any of the coalition governments that had been headed by Christian Democrats.

In one important respect, Mr. Craxi seemed to follow old political practices more closely than Giovanni Spadolini, the Republican who as prime minister in 1981 and 1982 was the first non-Christian Democrat to hold the post.

Mr. Spadolini, among other things, had attempted to increase efficiency and reduce party influence in the state-run sector of the economy by cutting down on political appointments. Early this year Mr. Craxi was accused by his critics of reversing this trend. In an apparent tradeoff, he had appointed a Socialist to one key financial position and a Christian Democrat to another.

He provoked similar criticism by making RAI, the state-owned radio and television network, even more responsive to political pressures from the government and the parties.

Mr. Craxi reacted to press criticism by exerting political pressure on journalists and taking legal action against the Milan daily Corriere Della Sera. He also intervened in an investigation conducted by the legal authorities, who in Italy have a tradition of complete independence from the government and the parties. His critics said that he was tampering with the freedom of the Magistrature and the press.

After Prime Minister Craxi returned from meeting with President Ronald Reagan in Washington, the government distributed a book titled "America Discovers Italy," with photographs of Mr. Craxi during his visit. Some Italian



Italy's Socialist prime minister, Bettino Craxi, left, with Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democratic secretary.

ians smiled. Others muttered about an incipient "personality cult."

These actions struck a more sensitive chord than they might have under another prime minister because of Mr. Craxi's reputation. After he took over the Socialist Party in 1976, he purged it of potential rivals and was accused by influential fellow Socialists of being ruthless and authoritarian.

Two weeks ago, in a poll conducted by the weekly Il Mondo, 28.2 percent of those questioned placed Mr. Spadolini first as the person best-equipped to be prime minister. Mr. Craxi placed second with 24.4 percent.

The poll was taken before Mr. Craxi, in a calculated break with political tradition, decided to resort to a government decree to impose a change in the *scala mobile*, the wage indexation system, against the will of the Communist Party and the Communist-dominated CGIL, Italy's largest labor union. Normally, social and labor agreements of this kind are subject to negotiation by the parties directly involved, and the government has been reached after agreement has been reached.

Mr. Craxi's confrontation with the Communists produced 10 days of labor unrest that ended when the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

'Computer Ladies' Changing Japan New Office Machines Give Women More Job Options

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Like most Japanese women, Yaeko Tamada abandoned her job when she married and settled down to the accepted role of raising children and doing housework.

Now, 15 years and three sons later, she is contentedly back in the job market three or four days a week, typing away at an IBM 5550 multipurpose office machine, earning \$6.25 (about 1,450 yen) an hour and aiming for a new career in computerized design and layout.

She is part of the "computer-lady" wave in Japan, a mini-revolution that in one of the world's most traditional societies has quickened the pace at which women are breaking away from the home and into the work force.

Mrs. Tamada is a beneficiary of the microelectronic age that is changing Japan's work habits and social life in many ways, not least by adding some flexibility to a tightly structured work force that usually limited women's jobs to tea service or shopkeeping.

It has brought new jobs with computers, word processors, facsimile copiers and all of the other gadgetry that goes under the name of office automation, known here as "OA."

Until recently, the typical Japanese office was a paper-shuffling shop where communications were handwritten and secretaries rare. Women were expected to work four or five years with a tea pot and go back home.

The OA revolution has not produced many glamorous career posi-

tions but it has created an array of part-time clerical jobs and some unexpected opportunities.

Noriko Nagai, 27, stays at home with her young daughter, but since last October she has worked four or five hours a day on a computerized word processor. Handwritten drafts come into her suburban home on a facsimile terminal and the finished material is dispatched back downtown at the end of the day over the computer's telephone line hookup.

Microelectronics has also introduced another element into women's work: respectability. Housewives who once frowned on their wives checking groceries or serving sake in neighborhood bars approve of their labor at a word processor.

"People used to look down on women having piecemeal jobs in the house and a lot of husbands still object to wives working in supermarkets," said Yoshiyuki Koide, manager of Tokyo's center for temporary employment. "But this is looked on as advanced technology and so it's all right."

The job center is itself testimony to the growing number of part-time jobs created by microelectronics. From a modern downtown office complete with a women-only coffee shop, the center recruits, trains and places women in jobs.

Its registry includes 18,000 part-timers and on any one day about 6,000 of them are on duty. They work on Japanese- and English-language word processors, typewriters and keypunch machines. There is a big demand for computer programmers, bigger than the supply of trained women.

Temporary job centers also provide written contracts between the women and their employers. Japanese companies have traditionally rejected the notion of written job contracts, preferring verbal commitments, and that has meant major quarrels with part-timers. The contracts spell out wages, hours and benefits, if any, and offer workers some protection.

The Japanese attitude toward (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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OLD BRIEFS
Links to 5 Defects

Late Surge by Hart Challenges Mondale In New Hampshire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — Walter F. Mondale's position as Democratic front-runner was threatened by a sudden surge for Senator Gary Hart of Colorado as New Hampshire voters turned out Tuesday for the nation's first primary of the 1984 presidential race.

Polls of voters taken after they cast their ballots appeared to indicate that Mr. Hart would finish ahead of the former vice president. Mr. Hart was the surprise runner-up, ahead of Senator John Glenn of Ohio, in the Feb. 20 Iowa caucuses to help pick a presidential candidate.

Mr. Hart moved up dramatically in polls conducted in the closing days of the New Hampshire campaign. A Washington Post-ABC News survey on the eve of the primary showed Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale each getting around 30 percent of the votes, with Mr. Glenn third with 14 percent.

The other contenders, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota, Senator Alan Cranston of California, Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, were far behind.

President Ronald Reagan had only taken opposition on the Republican side and there was a campaign urging Democrats to write in his name on their ballots.

A heavy voter turnout was reported Tuesday morning. State officials said it might be because voters wanted to cast their ballots before the weather worsened. It was raining along the seacoast, with snow and sleet in most of the rest of the state.

Generally it was thought that Mr. Mondale would benefit from bad weather because he has the better organization to turn out supporters under any conditions. But his rivals argued that the Mondale vote was soft and his supporters might not come out in snow.

Mr. Hart went out in the sleet early Tuesday and greeted factory workers at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. He stopped short of predicting an upset, saying: "We'll do very well. I don't know what that is going to be."

Even with an impressive showing

in New Hampshire, Mr. Hart would have an uphill fight to keep Mr. Mondale from winning the nomination. The latest CBS News-New York Times nationwide poll gave Mr. Mondale 57 percent among Democrats who said they were likely to participate in primaries or nominating caucuses. Mr. Jackson was far back in second place with 8 percent and Mr. Hart was third with 7 percent.

On the eve of the primary, Mr. Hart was striving to take advantage of a recent surge of support that even Mondale aides acknowledged in their final surveys. Mr. Hart predicted a strong second-place showing, while Mondale officials insisted that the Colorado senator was taking votes from the other candidates, not from Mr. Mondale.

Even though this conservative, sparsely settled state is far from representative of the nation, or even of New England, its primary is considered highly important, both for launching some candidates to national prominence and for ending the hopes of others.

In the Iowa caucuses, the first step in the nomination process, Mr. Mondale took nearly 50 percent of the votes and Mr. Hart was second with 16 percent. Mr. Glenn placed fifth in Iowa.

Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart ended their campaigns in contrasting fashion. While Mr. Hart sought to shake every hand available, Mr. Mondale, after an early-morning factory visit in Manchester on Monday, left the state with no plans to return until late Tuesday.

A Mondale official denied that the candidate was cutting his campaigning short because his presence would not add to his support. "He wants to let his organization do their work on the final day and not to distract from their getting out the vote," the official said.

Mr. Mondale said: "I think I'm going to do well, but I'm not going to get into the expectation game. I'm not taking anything for granted."

"I think we've already won in New Hampshire," Mr. Hart said Monday night, noting that he was now being considered a "serious candidate," whereas a few weeks ago he was given little chance of competing with Mr. Mondale.

(WP, UPI, AP, NYT)

Political Battle Is Seen For Key U.S. Trade Job

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Jake Garn, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, has sought to block the possible nomination of Wendell W. Gunn, a White House trade officer, as assistant secretary of commerce for trade administration, according to trade officials in the administration.

The White House has been preparing to nominate Mr. Gunn since late last year but has hesitated because of the opposition of the Utah Republican, who favors a tough approach to East-West trade policy, the officials said Monday.

Mr. Gunn's candidacy is being pressed especially by political advisers in the White House, the officials said, because as a black in a position of high visibility he could be a political asset in the election year.

A spokesman for Senator Garn did not dispute speculation that the senator might relent on the appointment, provided the administration supported him during a Senate-House conference on renewing the Export Administration Act. That law, which expired Tuesday, set the rules under which the president may limit exports of U.S. technology and products. The Senate is expected to approve an extension this week.

The vehicle for the extension is a bill sponsored by Senator Garn and Senator John Heinz, a Republican of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gunn, who is a special assistant to the president, is seen as favoring greater East-West exchanges because of his earlier association with PepsiCo and the Chase Manhattan Bank, two businesses long identified with freer East-West trade.

The Senate on Monday softened two provisions of its bill that have been widely opposed by the international business community and by many governments. The provisions would still permit the president to impose import sanctions on foreign companies that violate U.S. export controls. But the Senate attached conditions that seek to give Congress more international say.

A bill that passed in the House in October does not contain import sanctions. Opponents are hoping to strike out the provisions in the House-Senate conference. The opponents argue that the provisions may be used as instruments of trade protection.

Under current law, the United States can bar a foreign violator of export controls from being supplied from the United States.

Under compromises approved by voice vote on the Senate floor Monday, the president may impose import sanctions under two conditions: first, if, in the case of foreign policy controls, the sanctions are consistent with the rules laid down by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; and second, if, in the case of national security controls, a majority of the 15 nations belonging to the Coordinating Committee for Export Controls agrees that the company is in violation.

Some analysts speculated that Senator Garn would relax his opposition to Mr. Gunn if the administration shifted toward the Garn-Heinz version of the bill in the conference.

Mr. Gunn confirmed that he was a candidate. But he said it would be improper to discuss the situation.



TIE-UP IN TOKYO — A Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 rests atop a Towa Domestic Airlines plane Tuesday at Haneda Airport. The JAL airliner was moving toward a boarding gate when it hit the smaller plane, which was being refueled. No one was hurt.

Court Halts Execution of Alabamian Whose Accomplice Was Electrocuted

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — A U.S. appeals court has struck down the death sentence of an Alabama convict whose accomplice in a murder had been executed under the same law.

Wayne Eugene Ritter and his partner, John Louis Evans 3d, were condemned to death in 1977 for the murder of a pawnbroker, Edward Nassar, of Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Ritter were convicted of robbing Mr. Nassar and then shooting him in the back in 1975 as his two young daughters watched. The two men were arrested after a 73-day crime spree that the police said included nine kidnappings, two extortions, 37 armed robberies and the murder of Mr. Nassar. Mr. Evans was put to death in the electric chair April 22, 1983.

The 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said Monday that the Alabama law, under which a murder conviction by a jury carried a mandatory sentence of death, was unconstitutional. The law was changed in 1980.

The ruling ordered a new sentencing hearing for Mr. Ritter, before a jury in Mobile, which could choose to sentence him to death under the new law.

Janie Nobles, a lawyer with the Alabama attorney general's office, said the state would ask for a rehearing of the decision by the appellate court or appeal directly to the U.S. Supreme Court. Ultimately, she said, the case was certain to go to the Supreme Court.

Opponents of the death penalty said Monday's decision by the U.S. court implied that Mr. Evans's was improper.

"This marks the first instance in recent history in which we have had someone who has been wrongfully executed, by virtue of the statute

under which he was sentenced being declared unconstitutional," said Henry Schwarzschild, director of the capital punishment project of the American Civil Liberties Union.

According to John Carroll, Mr. Ritter's attorney, the three judges of the court ruled that the old state statute was unconstitutional because it effectively gave the jury and judge little if any alternative to a death sentence upon conviction for capital murder. Under the 1980 law, the jury can choose to sentence a convicted murderer to life in prison or to death.

After their convictions, both defendants demanded they be put to death but later appealed.

Mr. Evans's case went to the Supreme Court on several occasions before the sentence was carried out, but Mr. Carroll said the Evans and Ritter appeals were "procedurally different" because the particular issue involved in the Ritter decision Monday was never argued on behalf of Mr. Evans.

Mr. Evans challenged the death penalty arguing that the state could not impose the death sentence if the jury is not permitted to find the defendant guilty of a lesser crime not punishable by death.

Supreme Court Denies
In Washington, the Supreme Court agreed Monday to rule on the constitutionality of a Michigan program of public aid to parochial schools. The Times reported.

The case is an appeal by the state on behalf of the Grand Rapids school district. The district's "shared time" program, under which public school teachers teach remedial and enrichment courses on a regular basis in the parochial schools, was declared unconstitutional by two lower U.S. courts. The court refused to step into the

long-running case of Walter Polovich, a boy who ran away from home rather than go back to the Soviet Union with his parents. The parents had immigrated to Chicago but decided, when Walter was 12, to return to the Ukraine.

Illinois' juvenile court system assumed control over Walter as a "minor in need of supervision," an action that was found by the state's appellate courts to have been improper. In May, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled that Walter, now 16, was to be returned to his parents' custody if they ever returned to him.

Salvadoran Rebels Said to Kill 30 In Derailment of Passenger Train

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — Rebels derailed a passenger train north of San Salvador, killing at least 30 people in an "indiscriminate massacre," a military official said.

Colonel Luis Ernesto Flores said that 20 police officers died in the attack Monday night, and listed the other victims as civilians, including women and children. The attack occurred 24 miles (39 kilometers) north of the capital.

"It was an indiscriminate massacre by the terrorists," Colonel Flores said.

In other developments Monday, the Salvadoran Army shelled new rebel strongholds in the heart of a

pacification zone believed freed of guerrillas nine months ago.

Government forces attacked suspected rebel positions on Chichontepec volcano with 105mm artillery in response to the first guerrilla activity in the area in nine months, military sources said. The volcano is about 40 miles east of San Salvador in San Vicente province.

Also Monday, rebels paralyzed one of the country's two most important roads, the Coastal Highway in southeastern Usulután province, for five hours.

"Guerrillas directed traffic toward El Triunfo, about 300 yards (about 300 meters) from the highway, stopping about 50 vehicles and giving some 1,000 people a talk

about the guerrilla movement," a traveler who arrived in San Salvador said.

Usulután had also been the site of a pacification program similar to the one in San Vicente.

In San Salvador, 100 policemen surrounded the waterworks where 200 workers were on strike demanding a 10-percent wage increase.

"We have only been sent to keep watch on the situation," one officer said.

"We want to tell the press that this isn't democracy," one worker said. "We're demanding our rights." The workers said company officials were meeting with union leaders to negotiate their demands.

More Advanced Model Of Anti-Satellite Arm Being Developed in U.S.

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department has begun work on a second-generation anti-satellite weapon that could destroy enemy spacecraft in high orbits, according to the chief of Pentagon research.

The air force is just beginning to test a first-generation anti-satellite rocket that will be launched from F-15 fighter jets against low-orbiting satellites. Some members of Congress are urging the administration not to prepare to fight a war in space.

Richard D. DeLauer, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, told the House Armed Services Committee on Monday that the Pentagon was seeking \$143 million for continued development and initial procurement of the first-generation weapon, which was flight-tested for the first time last month.

"Ambitious tests are planned this year to demonstrate the capability of the system," he said in a prepared statement.

Mr. DeLauer also disclosed that work has begun on a more advanced system. "We have directed a comprehensive study to select a follow-on system with additional capability to place a wider range of Soviet satellite vehicles at risk," he said.

Officials indicated that the study probably looked at ground-launched satellite killers or laser beams. Mr. DeLauer said research on President Ronald Reagan's so-called "Star Wars" initiative, dedi-

cated to defending against nuclear missiles, also would include an anti-satellite component.

Administration officials said Monday that Mr. Reagan was unlikely to seek to negotiate a comprehensive ban on anti-satellite arms with the Soviet Union, as required by Congress, because an interagency study had concluded that it would be impossible to verify such an accord.

Administration officials have said the United States needs an anti-satellite weapon because the Soviet Union has one and because the Russians could use satellites to target U.S. ships and other forces during a conflict.

The Soviet anti-satellite weapon is launched from the ground and is considered by many scientists to be less sophisticated and effective than the model launched by the F-15.

Kurt Gottfried, a Cornell University physicist who has opposed development of anti-satellite weapons, said it would be "very discouraging and extremely dangerous" if the Pentagon sought to develop a weapon that could destroy satellites in high orbits. Such satellites, he said, are used for nuclear command and control and for early warning.

Kirschschläger Visits U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan welcomed Austria's president, Rudolf Kirchschläger, to the White House on Tuesday.

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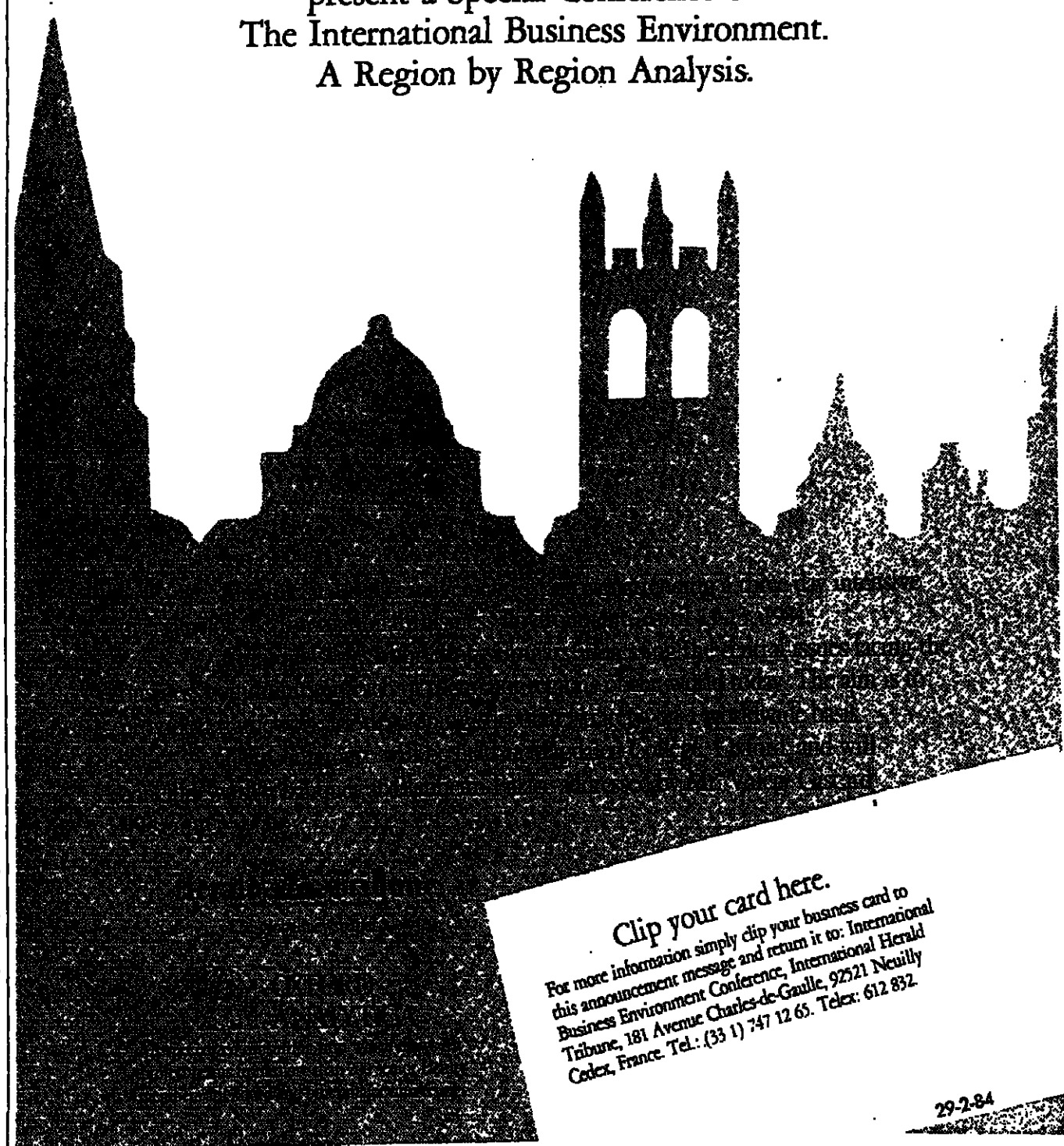
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Defogging UNESCO

President Reagan has until year's end to reconsider the decision to quit the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. A panel named by the State Department is being asked to urge a change of heart, for these reasons:

1. It is better to "stay in" and use America's influence — and financial support — to keep UNESCO from becoming even shriller in its anti-Western bias and sloppier in its spending.
 2. It is unfair for any single member to expect Third World nations to renounce their often windy but sincerely held views.
 3. The single most objectionable UNESCO effort, to interfere with press freedoms internationally, has already been abandoned.
 4. Despite its failings, UNESCO has done much good, notably through its literacy campaigns in poorer nations.
- But UNESCO's recent behavior betrays the first reason. Only under the threat of a U.S. withdrawal did the organization give urgent attention to longstanding Western complaints. Its annual budget, has grown by prodigious leaps to \$240 million, a fourth contributed by the United States. A new willingness among UNESCO leaders to discuss overdue management reforms suggests that withdrawal has strengthened, not weakened, U.S. influence.
- The trouble with the second reason is that it overlooks the influence of UNESCO's secretary — Third Worlders abusing their authority to promote their own agendas. In theory, UNESCO's general conferences have plenary authority. In practice, the secretariat writes agendas and proposals. Thus, the conferences

became imitations of the General Assembly, drawing UNESCO into campaigns for disarmament, global economic reforms, human rights debates and other political issues.

Why object to that? Because it is duplicative, a waste of time and money and an impediment to what UNESCO might accomplish, by consensus, for education, science and culture. And there lies the flaw in Reason 3. A decade ago the UNESCO secretariat and its chosen experts began urging a new "information order," ostensibly to address Third World grievances about the distortions in Western news reports.

But the Soviet Union exploited this grievance to mount an attack on Western-style freedoms and sought to write codes that would justify state control of news and journalists. After much Western protest, UNESCO backed down. Proposals for licensing journalists and legitimizing censorship were indeed rejected. But why should democratic societies ever have to compromise their ideas of freedom with totalitarian governments?

Reason 4 is reason enough to keep the question open, to see what effect the threat of withdrawal can have. Despite its meanderings, UNESCO has promoted some admirable programs in schools and laboratories, museums and libraries. Its thousands of publications in 70 languages do fulfill its mandate to "maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge."

If UNESCO shows a willingness to add to this work and drop the rest, Americans might again become eager, generous participants.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Europe's Disillusion

The rise and decline of the European Community begins to sound like a moral fable. When the West Europeans were living in great fear and destitution after World War II, they courageously embarked on a radical idea. They began to build a supranational community, each country sacrificing a measure of its sovereignty for the larger benefit of its people and their neighbors. Then, as Europe grew secure and rich, not least because the European Community was highly effective, the old national jealousies and irritations began to resurface. To celebrate its success, politics could afford to be trivial.

In the past few weeks a succession of eminent Europeans, including the French and British foreign ministers, have warned publicly that the Community will be in danger of collapse if it cannot resolve the immediate financial quarrel. Collapse is not likely, but this winter it has become a real possibility. The financial quarrel is the kind of thing that afflicts most governments most of the time — not enough money to finance the farm subsidies — compounded by a rancorous dispute over the fairness of the distribution formulas. It is serious, but it is also pretty routine. If Europe's politicians in their present mood cannot solve this one, what can they solve?

Agricultural reform is always hard, as Americans have good reason to know. But the degree to which it has distracted the European Community suggests that the political support for European ideals has already faded in important ways. Why? The conventional explanation

is that the European economies are in trouble, which sours tempers. Maybe so; but the European economies are immensely wealthier and more stable today, even after four years of recession, than they were in 1957, when the Community was founded.

Perhaps somewhere under the surface lies the fundamental debate over the nature of the Community — whether it is to follow Jean Monnet's vision of a united Europe or revert to Britain's original concept of a trading area with minimal political implications.

But if that is the question, it is not being expressed. The wrangling is all over tax rates and rebates and grossly excessive production quotas that mean high food prices. The whole affair is a triumph of bureaucratization in the sense that the issues are highly technical and not very interesting, except as they contribute to the air of disillusion that is hanging over Europe this season.

Europeans sometimes lament the sad fate that has left them squeezed between the Russians with their vast hordes on one side and the Americans with their vast undeserved wealth on the other. But the 10 countries of the European Community, taken together, have a population larger than the Soviet Union's. They also have a total economic output only very slightly less than that of the United States. If they have less power than the so-called superpowers, it is not for a lack of resources. The reasons must lie in the style of political organization they have chosen.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

A Call to Marcos's Opposition

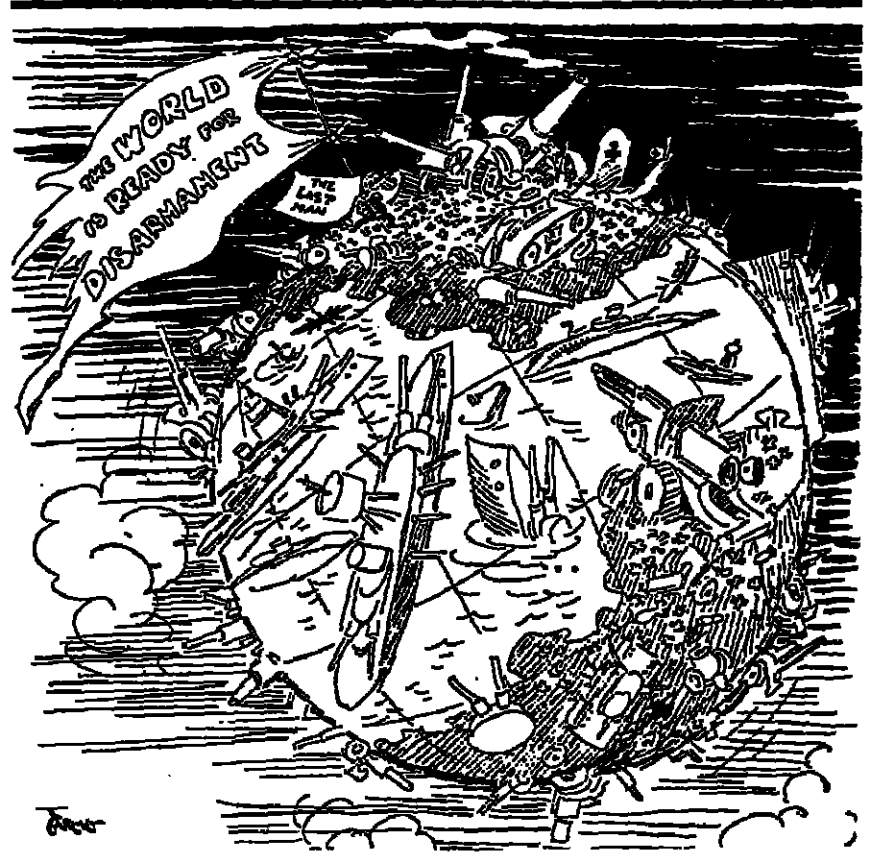
The party of the assassinated opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. voted Sunday to participate in the May 14 elections. This is a welcome and responsible move by the Philippine opposition, which has heretofore been chasing its tail with pointless arguments about strategy and tactics and ultimatums to President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

What the opposition is worried about, of course, is that the May elections will be neither free nor fair. But President Marcos should be

given the benefit of the doubt until he proves he does not deserve it. The elections by themselves will not topple Mr. Marcos from power. But if Salvador Laurel is right, and the opposition manages to gain 60 percent to 70 percent of the seats in the National Assembly, the opposition would then gain the office of speaker, the person next in line for the presidency.

This would turn the Philippines back on the path of democracy. We have a sneaking suspicion that President Marcos would not look with disfavor on this development.

—The Jakarta Post



Editor's note: This 1934 cartoon stands in for the customary daily extracts from our pages 75 and 50 years ago, which will reappear tomorrow. Neither 1909 nor 1934 was a leap year.

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The Iowa Coronation: No Better Way?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — As the Iowa caucuses and the New Hampshire primary of 1984 pass mercifully into history, they have raised again the serious question whether there is no better way to pick a presidential nominee.

Academics, politicians and journalists have been asking that question since 1972 (the first election year to combine lots of primaries and lots of television) and 1976 (when federal campaign subsidies added lots of candidates). But the scramble among Democrats for the dubious privilege of running against Ronald Reagan seems the worst yet.

Does anyone pretend that Walter Mondale's victory in the Iowa caucuses — such as they were, with only 15 percent of the state's Democrats bothering to vote — actually meant that he had either the best qualifications among the eight contenders or the support of a majority of Democrats across the country?

Of course not. The victory only meant that Mr. Mondale won the most delegates in a small-population state that is not very representative of the nation, and one that probably will go Republican next November. Yet he was crowned as the all-but-certain Democratic nominee on the morning after — even, in the projections of the NBC and CBS networks, before caucuses

participants had a chance to vote.

Similarly, Gary Hart — having been dismissed as an also-ran for most of last year — was elevated into serious contention on the strength of 15 percent of the votes of about 89,000 Iowa Democrats, against Mr. Mondale's 49 percent. John Glenn was consigned virtually to the slag heap of history because he won considerably fewer votes than he had been expected to.

Crowned, elevated and consigned by whom? Not really by Iowa's Democratic voters; rather, by news reporters for press and television, and by the pundits and poll-takers who feed information to reporters.

The point is not that this highly professional group may be wrong. The problem is that its judgments, feeding on the same polls and observations, approach unanimity and thus dominate the headlines, the news broadcasts and the daily political commentary. That, in its turn, means that these judgments tend to become self-fulfilling prophecies.

Potential Glenn voters in New Hampshire, for example, reading that he had been left for dead in Iowa, may well have turned elsewhere. Surely Mr. Glenn was hurt by a poll, published in Iowa the Sunday before the caucuses on

Monday, that purported to show him slipping to fourth place. But the poll was based on the opinions of only 66 "definite" caucus voters — too few for fair conclusions.

It is not just voters who may be affected. A candidate who has run badly in one state needs money more than ever, to help overcome the outsized impact of the earlier poor finish. But contributors will be all the more reluctant to bail him out, because of that finish.

It is true that any consistent primary loser will ultimately be forced out of the race, and properly so. But state primaries should offer opportunity for numerous tests of strength in different sections, leading to the choice of a candidate with demonstrated national appeal. This year, that choice may be made long before Democrats in such major electoral-vote states as California, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York cast a vote.

Why should Iowa and New Hampshire — also a small state and more certainly Republican than Iowa — wield such importance in choosing a Democratic presidential nominee? Only because they come first, and because the press, and particularly television with its impact, escalate the importance of

these early votes out of proportion.

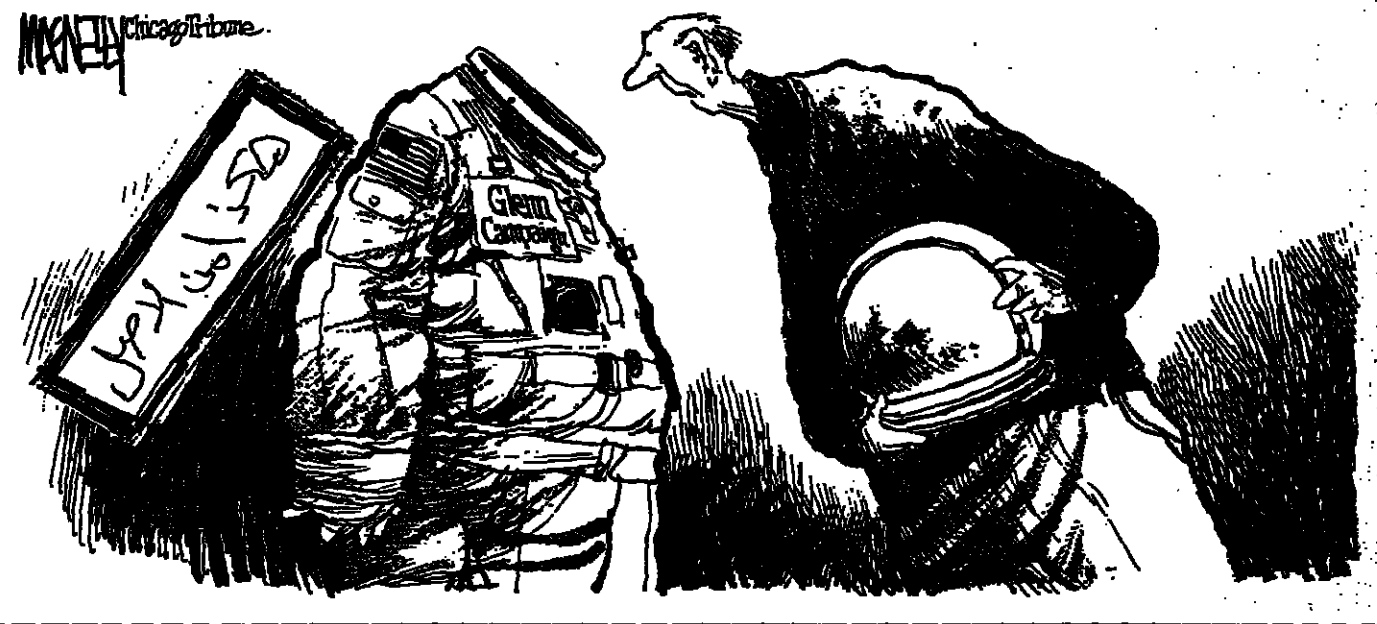
The dangers are obvious. A well-financed, well-known, politically knowledgeable candidate like Walter Mondale may close out the race before his real strength can be tested nationwide (I am not suggesting he does not have it, only that it cannot be proved in Iowa and New Hampshire). A lesser-known candidate with fewer dollars may be eliminated before he can demonstrate what may turn out to be powerful national appeal. Late starters need hardly even contemplate the race.

Worse, the system inevitably emphasizes the horse race (who is winning?) rather than issues and qualifications (who is the most reliable horse for all seasons?).

The Democrats added to the problems this year by scheduling Iowa only a week before New Hampshire. Such a short interval multiplied in the latter the advantages claimed for Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart in the former, and made the damage to Mr. Glenn and others even harder to overcome.

Still, the main problem lies with press and broadcasters, whose inflated presentations of these minor early tests project them into undeserved prominence and influence. And for that, there is no defense in the public's right to know.

The New York Times



America Should Be Patient With the Philippines

By William E. Colby

WASHINGTON — The scenario unfolding in the Philippines looks depressingly familiar. Vast protest movements fill the streets of Manila. An authoritarian president shows signs of physical deterioration. Armed Muslim and Communist groups battle the military in the countryside. The security forces have some of the most intense from the struggle to depose him.

The Muslim insurgent effort is limited to a single region and does not threaten the state. But it will remain a continuing security infection requiring long-term political skill and security attention comparable to a Northern Ireland or Basque problem. The Communist effort is only the most recent of many guerrilla campaigns in the Philippines since the 1950s — campaigns that the Philippine bureaucracy and security forces have learned to contain, if not eliminate. The opposition to Mr. Marcos may be strident and sincere, but it fragments whenever it has an opportunity to take power, and is thus limited in its effect.

The real struggle under way is to revive the Philippine political system and ensure a smooth process of succession after the Marcos regime. Rhetorical hyperbole, regional political bosses and wealthy establishmentarians will continue to play a role on the Philippine political scene. We can anticipate a series of crises and turmoil as Mr. Marcos struggles to retain power against those who oppose him or as his wife, Imelda, backed by some of the military, strives to succeed him. But, most importantly, all Filipinos, from Marcos authoritarianism to strident oppositionists, believe that the resolution of Philippine political

conflict must ultimately be reviewed at the ballot box. Philippine democratic practices bear a remarkable resemblance to those in the western United States during the 1880s and 1890s, with problems of vigilante groups, corrupt political bosses and intense factionalism. But the basic reliance on the voter, however much effort is made to manipulate him or her, ensures that the outcome will be acceptable, if not ideal, to the Philippine people as a whole.

Against this background, the U.S. connection is vital. Ties between Filipinos and Americans exceed U.S. links with most other peoples in the world. Millions of Filipinos look warmly to their relatives in the United States and to their American democratic heritage. Many Americans feel a responsibility for the success of the colony they freed. Economic relationships are intense. The Philippines' military dependence on U.S. strategic support is matched by America's need for the military bases made available at Clark Field and Subic Bay.

Americans must make a serious effort to understand Philippine politics. They must be patient with its temporary careerings and look beyond the limited question of support or resistance to the Marcos regime, helping the Philippines to meet its real economic and social challenges.

The writer, director of Central Intelligence from 1973 to 1976, is a lawyer and senior adviser to International Business-Government Counselors, an organization that analyzes country risks for investors. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Information in Russia: Against the Languid Flow

By Roy A. Medvedev

MOSCOW — Many Americans do not understand the difference between propaganda and information in the Soviet Union and the United States.

The United States has many political parties, organizations and religious groups. Their propaganda is merely a part of the general flow of information. But in the Soviet Union, information is merely a part of the party's propaganda campaign.

It is impossible, however, to run a country without the requisite information. The higher a Soviet official is in the hierarchy, the more information he has access to. This privilege has many gradations, for a freer access to information is not only a sign of power, it is also a tool of power.

Even an incompetent worker can acquire great authority within the bureaucracy if he has wide access to information. The man in the street is at the bottom of this hierarchy — except for foreign journalists, who often have even fewer rights.

Even the uppermost echelons suffer from a lack of information, which is deformed both as it passes from the top to the lower echelons and in the other direction. Those in power begin to see events as they would like to see them, or as the influential "apparatus" would like to represent them.

A Soviet leader is sometimes like a captain piloting his ship in an ocean full of danger, with no clear idea of the winds or currents, of the mechanism that drives the ship, or of the crew's mood. It is not surprising that the Soviet ship often goes in a different direction than ordered.

The Soviet Union needs to be studied by outsiders, and not only because the foreigner sees what we fail to notice. The foreign journalist also sees that which we know, but which Soviet writers are better off ignoring. Our propaganda tells us we read more than any other society in the world. However, the ordinary Russian cannot obtain even the Russian classics: A good modern book is harder to come by than black caviar.

In his memoirs, Henry Kissinger revealed more about the U.S. political scene than 10 Soviet institutes could find out about the Soviet political scene in 10 years of research.

For a number of reasons, it is difficult to study the Soviet Union. One of them is the division of our life into several "zones," of which the most important are the most inaccessible. One zone comprises that which may and should be known. The Kremlin, the metro, Zagorsk, the VDNKh (Exhibition of Economic Achievements), Suzdal, the Hermitage, Samarkand and so on.

We have other zones that cannot be hidden from the correspondent or from the inquisitive tourist. Nobody stops the Washington Post correspondent from strolling around the outskirts of Moscow or from having a beer in an ordinary pub. But he cannot, without special permission, observe the daily routine in institutes and enterprises where Soviet people spend most of their lives.

Some other zones of Soviet life — and not just military bases — are barred to the foreigner. When de Tocqueville went to the United States to study its prison system, no obstacles were put in his way.

George Kennan made a detailed study of the penal system in czarist Russia. His book, "Siberia and the System of Exile," has been translated into many languages, including Russian. But could even the most progressive American journalist undertake such research today?

Signs saying "entry by permit only" can also be seen near the entrances of a great many sanatoriums and boarding houses in which the Soviet elite spend their holidays.

The leader of the union of French steelworkers spent last year's summer holiday at the best trade union sanatorium in the town of Zhelezovodsk, a deluxe suite. While strolling around the outskirts of town, the French Communist caught sight of

another sanatorium, situated at the edge of a lake, with tennis courts and a handsome grove.

This was "Dubovaya Roschka" (Oak Grove), considered to be the sanatorium of the Soviet Central Committee. The Frenchman asked his interpreter to get him a pass to see it. Ten days passed. The International Department of the All-Union Central Trade Council in Moscow even tried to help. The pass was categorically refused.

Such a diversity of zones gives rise to many errors by those who write or talk about the Soviet Union. A prominent Communist can leave the country feeling annoyed. A popular American preacher can leave with a feeling of amazement at the religious freedoms he unexpectedly finds.

I was once at the house of an American journalist. She got a phone call from New York and afterward was dismayed. "The boss wants me to

interview Brezhnev in the next few days. He gave me a list of questions. I could only sympathize. Given Walter Cronkite failed to get an interview with Soviet leaders while working on a program on war and peace.

Nevertheless, a good journalist can overcome many obstacles. Fritz Patken, a German television journalist, made almost 1,000 films about the life of our country and people. Most of the films were made without the permission of the authorities. I have seen a few of them. I think that in 50 years the Soviet Union will spend some of its foreign currency and buy television. For it is our history, which we ourselves value so little, and which some of our guests help us preserve — despite all the barriers.

The writer, a dissident Marxist historian, delivered this comment to the United Press International shortly before police were posted at his door to prevent visits by foreign reporters.

High Tech, Smokestacks And Politics

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — John Glenn figured to run strongly in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination. For Senator Glenn comes from space, and the space program is the means by which the United States mobilized itself for entry into the era of high technology.

But politics is lagging behind technology as early before. All national leaders, including Mr. Glenn, are facing the future by converting to high tech. There is a poverty of ideas on how to fix the mistakes that are showing up in telecommunications, airlines and smokestack industries.

It is not as though high technology was a thing of the distant future. You can transmit a message by satellite from any spot on earth to any other spot in 27 seconds. Instantaneous communication on a global basis is transforming the U.S. economy in ways that affect the home, the school and the mixture of fun, terror and worship known as leisure time.

The breakup of the phone company is only the most obvious example. Financial services are in the throes of a revolution. The airline industry is up for grabs. A new wave of consolidation is reshaping the energy business. Major reconstruction is at work in autos, steel and machine tools.

As tokens of dynamism, these changes are undoubtedly heartening. The notion that America has lost its frontier spirit, has grown stale and middle-aged, is once again being falsified. Resource and energy continue to set the country apart. Interestingly, Americans are on the move from the North to the South.

But it is increasingly clear that motion is not necessarily progress. The breakup of the phone company looks more and more like a national disaster. Service is declining, and the cost, to most people, is on the rise.

An opposite effect seems to follow from airline deregulation. Cheaper service between major cities is now available to some Americans. But the airlines have been weakened financially. Instead of pushing the plane-makers to advance their art, the airlines are now pulling back from the new models. Thus, deregulation works against technological advance.

Loss of jobs in the smokestack industries is perhaps the major casualty of the changes now under way. All three major auto companies are on the way to producing abroad more of the cars that they sell at home. The steel industry is yielding to more efficient producers in other countries. Hundreds of thousands of industrial jobs are being lost.

Collective bargaining arrangements between unions and companies cushion the shock. The airlines and the auto and steel companies are giving workers a stake in management in return for a restraint on wages. Joint management-labor efforts at job training are in progress.

But the kind of what-if and management can accommodate being unambiguously acknowledged. Both sides are turning to the political process for help. Lane Kirkland, who steered the AFL-CIO to early support of Walter Mondale precisely because he knew that saving jobs depends much more on political action than what happens in the marketplace. Companies are ceaselessly demanding government approval for mergers and acquisitions and other practices that were previously barred.

The response of the political leadership to these pleas for help has been to look backward to tired ideology and outworn schemes. The Reagan administration has stressed the free market. In keeping with that theme, it drove through the breakup of the telephone company. It continues to stress free trade abroad. But reality has forced a steady retreat.

To help the auto companies, the administration negotiated a "voluntary" limit on exports from Japan. It is allowing some dubious consolidation of major oil companies. Walter Mondale has gone back to the 1920s to revive protectionism as a device for saving jobs in smokestack industry. Mr. Glenn, instead of standing as an apostle of the future, has come on as a small-town Ohio boy. Younger Democrats have stressed "industrial policy," but that turns out to center around institutions like a Reconstruction Finance Corporation — a device first applied by Herbert Hoover.

The fact is that there is a political lag. Nobody knows how to smooth the transition to a high-tech society. Going ahead full-tilt only means making more bad mistakes. It makes sense for leaders in both parties to do what is always sensible when in doubt — to slow down.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Don't Blame Reagan

This letter is in response to the New York Times editorial "Reagan After Johnson" (1/17, Feb. 8), which compared the policies and budgets of President Reagan to those of President Lyndon Johnson — comparisons that are forced at best and wrong in several important respects.

The Johnson defense buildup was dictated by a rapid escalation in combat operations and did not necessarily result in an increase in U.S. defensive capability. At the exact same time, President Johnson began the many Great Society programs, which prompted the "guns or butter" debate of those days. The resulting program growth became known as the great middle-income transfer of wealth without any regard as to how

the nation was going to pay for it.

President Reagan is not primarily funding combat operations but combat readiness, and defense spending is still far below 1960s levels as a share of GNP and of total spending. Also, the president has taken the most fiscally responsible approach to Great Society programs that had grown 9 to 10 times in real terms since the Johnson years. They will not grow at all during the 1980s.

Mr. Reagan has shown an openness to revenue increases — in this year's budget request with loopholes-closing measures to raise \$41 billion over the next three years, in past support for the 1982 tax bill (which will raise revenues of \$150 billion or more through 1985) and on the Social Security compromise. All this was done without destroying the incen-

tives needed to rebuild the economy.

The president's fiscal 1985 budget proposes continued domestic spending restraint. The Times failed to acknowledge that he has asked repeatedly for domestic cuts of almost twice what he has received from Congress. Now he is seeking bipartisan agreement on further deficit reductions through negotiation with Congress, which is proving to be difficult. If blame is to be assigned for the deficit problem, being more severe than anticipated, refusal of Congress to accept more than \$200 billion in proposed budget savings in the 1982-86 period is an important reason.

JOSEPH R. WRIGHT, JR.
Deputy Editor,
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High Tech
Smokestack
And Politics

Moslem Riot In Nigerian Town Kills 60

Military Governor Claims
Extremists Are Quelled

LAGOS — Moslem extremists using axes, machetes and guns rioted in the northeast town of Jimeta, killing at least 60 people and injuring about 50, the News Agency of Nigeria reported Tuesday.

The riot began Monday when followers of the outlawed Moslem extremist group began attacking other town residents, the agency said, quoting police sources. Jimeta is located outside Yola, the capital of Gongola state, 500 miles (800 kilometers) northeast of Lagos.

The town's market area was burned and three policemen were killed, the agency said. Forty persons were reported arrested.

Officials in Lagos said Yola's airport was closed. Cars entering and leaving the city were being searched.

A film, broadcast by state-run television late Monday night, showed burning buildings and streets strewn with bodies.

It showed bodies of persons allegedly hacked to death by rioters thought to be followers of a fundamentalist Moslem, Muhammadu Marwa Maitatsine, who died in riots three years ago.

Paramilitary police battled all day to quell the unrest while army units were on standby, the television reported.

One group involved in the fighting took hostages and was holding out against police, the news agency said. But Lieutenant Colonel Cyril Iweze was quoted as saying, "The situation is well under control."

Colonel Iweze is acting governor of Gongola state under the military regime that seized power Dec. 31 from the civilian government led by President Shugu Shagari.

The agency quoted hospital sources as saying that of the 60 bodies counted at the Yola Specialist Hospital, 57 had suffered "machete, ax or sword cuts" and the other three had been shot to death.

Authorities blame the Maitatsine group for stirring up trouble in Nigeria's predominantly Moslem north, in Kano in 1980 and in Maiduguri in 1982.

(Reuters, AP)

Hanoi's Aid Expected on MIA Issue

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — The Vietnamese government has made a clear commitment to redouble its effort to account for missing U.S. servicemen, a move that could improve U.S.-Vietnamese relations, according to participants in a U.S. mission to Hanoi.

Ann Mills Griffiths, executive director of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, who joined four White House, Pentagon and State Department officials in the mission, said "the atmosphere of the meetings was very positive. A great deal of sincerity was evident."

Mrs. Griffiths said last week's talks were held in "a very different climate" from similar ones she attended in September 1982. She said that Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam told the group that there was "no linkage" between resolving missing-in-action issues and Vietnam's political and economic aims.

"They understood that positive responses will be met with positive responses on this end," she said.

An administration participant in the mission, who declined to permit use of his name, said, "We appealed to their sense of history and said, 'This is the way to improve your position for the future, whatever that future brings.'"

The Vietnamese agreed to resume quarterly meetings with U.S. officials on a technical level to pursue missing-in-action issues, Mrs. Griffiths said. Vietnam suspended meetings last summer after a public accusation by Secretary of State George P. Shultz that Hanoi was deliberately withholding remains of "several hundred" U.S. servicemen in "a cruel and heartless action."

The U.S. government maintains that 2,490 U.S. servicemen are unaccounted for in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.



Cars filter through the truck blockade at the Brenner Pass.

Italian Police End Fiery Brenner Protest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Italian police reopened the Brenner Pass to motorists Tuesday after 30 striking truck drivers blocked it to all traffic with burning tires for several hours, a customs official said.

About 100 police were called in when the drivers, protesting Italian customs procedures, tried to extend a six-day blockade to private motorists as well as freight haulers.

"The police did not need to use force," a customs officer at the Brenner said by telephone. "They persuaded the men to withdraw and the traffic is moving freely now."

More than 2,000 trucks are

blocking the pass to freight, with drivers saying they will extend the strike indefinitely. A spokesman for a committee representing 3,000 drivers from eight countries said they had decided to continue the Brenner blockade after an all-night meeting at the Kiefersfelden crossing point on the West German-Austrian border.

Government officials said an interministerial group would meet Tuesday to study ways of simplifying the procedures in line with other European Community countries.

"We have been telling them for years about the border problems," said Giacomo Sarzina, president of the main Italian

transport organization. Speaking by telephone from Turin, Mr. Sarzina said leaders of the four main road haulers associations would meet Wednesday in Rome with Finance Minister Bruno Visentini.

The truckers want round-the-clock customs clearance on four lanes, a ban on strikes by customs officials, compensation for losses and guarantees that those taking part in the blockade will not be prosecuted. Although an Italian draft bill provides for 850 new customs workers to improve the service, the truckers say it fails to deal with the problem of formalities, which can take up to six hours for a single truck.

(AP, Reuters)

Spanish Election Brings Instability To Regional Basque Government

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

MADRID — A new element of instability has crept into the Basque government of northern Spain as a result of last Sunday's elections for a regional parliament. How it will affect the long and

torious process of coming to terms with violent separatists there is difficult to determine, officials say.

The party that has governed for the last four years, the moderate but still intensely regionalist Basque Nationalist Party, lost a strong showing although it lost an effective working majority.

Officials say this means that the party and its leader, Carlos Garaikoetxea, will either have to form an open coalition with one of the minority parties or try to govern on an issue-by-issue basis.

The big winners, psychologically, appear to have been the Socialists, who rode a wave of public anger over the assassination of one of their candidates, Enrique Casas Vila, into an uncontested second place. The Socialists control the central government in Madrid.

Much of the campaign was an exchange of accusations between them and the Basque Nationalist Party.

The radical nationalist coalition Herri Batasuna, which is closely linked to the separatist guerrilla organization ETA, lost a bit of ground. But it still showed that, come what may, a seemingly irre-

ducible hard core of 15 percent or so of the 1.5 million Basque electorate subscribes to its dream of an independent Basque state. ETA is a Basque-language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

Much of the complicated gyrations and machinations of Basque politics revolves around these three parties and their respective constituencies. So does the groping, tugging, stressful relationship between Victoria, the Basque capital, and Madrid.

Simply put, the Madrid Socialists regard the Basque Nationalist Party as a group of dyed-in-the-wool nationalists who have not taken strong enough positions in helping to stamp out violence. The Basque Nationalist Party may condemn the extremist tactics of Herri Batasuna and ETA, this line of thinking runs, but appears perfectly willing to capitalize on them to extract more and more powers of autonomy from Madrid.

The Basque Nationalist Party, for its part, looks on the Socialists as favoring decentralization in philosophy but not in practice, that they balk when it comes to actually giving over rights to run social welfare or education or the local police, as was agreed in 1979.

Mr. Garaikoetxea says he believes that only an accelerated policy of transferring powers to the autonomous government will gradually isolate ETA from its base of popular support, not more efficient police measures or tougher anti-terrorist laws.

"There is a basic difference in views," a Spanish journalist said.

"The Basques will argue that terrorism is caused, or at least continued, because of the slowness in implementing agreements to hand over powers. Madrid says just the opposite — that because of the terrorism more powers can't be handed over."

The dispute has grown, not diminished, in the last year and a half, and relations between the Basque government and Madrid are at their lowest level in years.

(AP, Reuters)

Basques in France End Their Fast

Reuters

BAYONNE, France — About 22 young Spanish Basques on Tuesday ended a 40-day hunger strike they had been conducting to support demands for political refugee status in France, Basque sources said.

The decision to end their protest in a church near Biarritz came after they received assurances that Justice Ministry officials in Paris were reviewing the status of about 700 Spanish exiles in the French Basque country, the sources said.

Christiane Fando, a local lawyer acting on behalf of the strikers, began talks at the ministry Monday. The sources said the ministry had apparently ruled out political refugee status, but that France abolished for Spaniards when democracy was restored in Spain in 1979, but had agreed to consider residence status for the exiles.

Moreover, economic life in this hilltop town has emerged from the bleak depression it was in a few years ago. People now build houses and till fields. "We are now oriented toward a presence in the village," Commandant O'Sullivan said. "We are playing an internal security role and preserving the peace in our area."

A traveler crossing Lebanon in recent days from north to south gained an impression that the southern areas under UN control were more relaxed than other places. But there are still some modest challenges reflecting the change in the UN role from that of a buffer between opposing forces to that of a force countering infiltration.

Israel, for instance, is seeking to set up local militias, handing out arms and uniforms to those Shiite villagers willing to risk the approach of their own people by acting as Israel's surrogates. The prevention of militia buildups now seems to be the main UN task in southern Lebanon.

The resolution offered by France in New York provides for UN troops to protect civilian populations in Beirut. But, the officials said, such protection in Lebanon's blood-stained context would be difficult to achieve without seeming to be partisan, since situations would arise in which nothing short of force would provide protection and UN neutrality might be jeopardized.

South Lebanon Region Could Suffer If UN's Force Moves On to Beirut

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

TIBNIN, Lebanon — The United Nations force that came to Lebanon's southern hills in 1978 was called an interim unit. More than five years later, it is still here and it has taken on an air of permanence, comfortable in its surroundings, at ease with its mission.

Suggestions that the force be moved to the ravaged urban canyons of Beirut, as currently being discussed at the UN Security Council, inevitably raise the question: What would happen in southern Lebanon if the UN reduced its presence to send troops into the capital?

One fear is that the UN enclave in the area, a relatively peaceful place, might again fall prey to forces out to expand their areas of influence, such as the Israeli-backed militiamen being recruited from the local Shiite Moslem population.

"I think the local people would be very sorry to see us go," said Commandant Pat O'Sullivan, the spokesman for the 645-man Irish contingent, which is part of the 5,800-member detachment from 10 nations currently attached to what is officially called the United Nations Truce Monitoring Force in Lebanon, or UNIFIL.

"They are probably more worried about us going to Beirut than anyone else."

While there have been no formal orders for soldiers to move from here to the capital, the UN units in southern Lebanon are the most conveniently placed to take over from the international forces in Beirut. According to reports from New York, the French proposal for a UN force to replace the multina-

tional units in Beirut suggests that soldiers from the force in southern Lebanon fulfill the task.

From interviews with local officials, the consensus among people in this area seemed to be that the departure of the UN force would open the way for penetration by militiamen either drawn by Israel from the Shiite population or grouped under the banner of the late Major Saad Haddad, a renegade Lebanese Army officer whose Christian militia is supported by Israel.

UNIFIL's mandate, initially, was to take up positions along the Israeli-Lebanese border, but Israel pre-empted the deployment by establishing control over a slice of land north of the frontier under the command of Major Haddad.

To the north of the UN force's positions, disparate Palestinian factions, since pushed out of southern Lebanon by Israel's 1982 invasion, sought to penetrate UN lines to infiltrate toward Israel. Israel, for its part, kept up pressure to move north with its militia surrogates.

Thus, on one chill day in 1979, in the village of Shaqra near here, a joint Israeli-Christian militia armed column moved into the area under Israeli control. The Irish soldiers held their ground and the column turned back.

In its years in Lebanon, the UN force has lost 97 soldiers, 17 of them Irishmen, some killed in action and some in accidents.

A journalist who reported on the earlier events and returned here last week noticed a marked difference. For one thing, the UN troops are not as embattled as they were when their positions lay between

Weinberger Outpoints a Nuclear Arms Opponent

Defense Secretary Defends American Ethics in Oxford University Debate

By Barton Gellman

Washington Post Service

OXFORD, England — The Oxford Union Society pitted U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger against E.P. Thompson, a leading intellectual of the European disarmament movement, in a debate that was more conspicuous for its clash of styles than for its content.

Mr. Weinberger, here to defend the ethics of U.S. foreign policy, won the audience's approval in the end Monday night, 271 votes to 240.

The Union, proving ground for budding student politicians, puts a premium on flamboyance, wit, theatrics and appeals to emotions. Performers, not logicians, tend to win its debates.

Yet Mr. Weinberger, speaking against the proposition "that there is no moral difference between the foreign policies of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.," answered Mr. Thompson's eloquence with a civics lesson.

Mr. Thompson, a historian and co-founder of European Nuclear Disarmament, compared the United States and Soviet Union as "two terrorist states" with "born-again Christians on the one side and still-born Marxists on the other."

"Am I speaking for neutralism?" he asked. "Am I saying, a plague on both your houses? Yes, yes. But we — that is, Europe — are also pretty plagued. . . . We owe to the superpowers a more active policy than neutralism. We need to make a space between the superpowers."

Raising his voice and turning to his opponent, Mr. Thompson said, "I want to ask, while Mr. Weinberger is here, what is this quarrel about?"

"It is very simple," Mr. Wein-



Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, right, meets his opponent for a debate at Oxford University Monday night, the historian and nuclear disarmament advocate, E.P. Thompson.

ger replied when his turn came. "It's all about freedom. Individual, personal, human freedom and whether we and our children will be allowed to exercise it."

What the United States does, Mr. Weinberger said, is "based on the consent of the governed." Soviet morality, by contrast, "is based on what is best for Soviet Communism at any given time."

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Weinberger had no direct exchanges. The most dramatic moments came when students — interrupting his speech by formally approaching

the speakers' dais — challenged Mr. Weinberger's assertion that the consent of Americans was justification enough.

"Is it not true," asked Geoffrey O'Brien, to rousing applause, "that your country controls many corrupt puppet governments? What is the difference between your puppet regimes and the puppet regimes of the Soviet Union?"

"The difference is very clear," Mr. Weinberger said, almost parental in his tone. "American support for any regime — puppet or

not — can be changed by the voters."

Andrew Sullivan, 21, a former Union president and organizer of the debate, cut in to ask, "Do you think an immoral act becomes acceptable because we have the choice to do it or not? If you are beaten and tortured by those regimes, is it a more moral act because Congress approves of it instead of some general?"

Mr. Weinberger drew boos and hisses by repeating, "Whether you think our policies are moral or not, our people can change them."

Japanese Socialists Ease Opposition to Army

By Sam Jameson

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — The Japan Socialist Party, the leading opposition group, officially recognized for the first time Tuesday the "legal existence" of Japan's 239,000-man armed forces and the "vital" importance to Japan of economic ties with the United States and Western Europe.

It also approved a new formula for bringing about an unarmed, neutral Japan, which wiped out a pledge the Socialists have made ever since their founding in 1955 to abolish the so-called Self-Defense Forces immediately should they assume control of the government.

The shift away from two of the fundamental elements of the Marxist philosophy that has dominated the party from its beginnings was approved in a 1984 campaign program adopted at a two-day convention that ended Tuesday.

It represented the first officially approved result of efforts proclaimed by the Socialists' new chairman, Masashi Ishibashi, to implant among Japanese voters the image of a "new Socialist Party" — one that can be trusted to run a government.

However, Mr. Ishibashi, who took over as the Socialist leader in September, had to beat down criticism from the far-left wing of his party to win approval for the vague and to some, self-contradictory view of the Self-Defense Forces.

Although acknowledging the "legal existence" of the forces, the new party program still states that Japan's post-World War II constitution outlaws the maintenance of any armed forces. Mr. Ishibashi took to the floor to explain that the party was recognizing that the Diet, or parliament, had followed legal procedures to establish the Self-Defense Forces, but that the law itself was "illegitimate" and "unconstitutional."

Recognizing that the Socialists must embrace a more balanced approach to the realities of Japan's ties with the non-Communist world, the program called Japan's economic relations with the United States and Western Europe "vital."

Also approved in the 1984 program was a plan for the Socialist Party to dispatch a mission headed by Mr. Ishibashi to the United States this year. The Socialist Party, which always has placed priority on contacts with Communist countries, has sent only two party missions to the United States and

neither of them was led by the party's chief official.

U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield, who has met Mr. Ishibashi twice since he took over the Socialist leadership, extended to him Friday an invitation to visit the United States.

Mr. Ishibashi said openly that the "realistic policy" he advocated was designed to reverse a decline in fortunes at the polls that the Socialists have suffered since 1960.

In that year, when the Socialists joined the Communist Party in supporting street demonstrations against a revision of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty, the party held

31.1 percent of the seats in the lower house of parliament. Their holdings now stand at 22.1 percent.

Referring to the Socialists' performance in the Dec. 18 election, Mr. Ishibashi said that "seeking to take over the government with 20 percent of the votes is nothing but a dream of a dream."

He told convention delegates that "holding only ideals is as bad as holding no ideals," and added that "the people demand realistic policy."

Failure to create a "new Socialist Party," he warned, would invite voters to turn back again to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which suffered a setback Dec. 18.

He also said that instead of co-operating with the Communist Party in elections, the Socialists have done in the past, the Socialists' focus would shift to the No. 2 opposition party, the middle-of-the-road, neo-Buddhist Komei (Clean Government) Party.

Mr. Ishibashi said that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was the "worst and most reactionary" leader Japan has had since the end of World War II. He said that opposing what he called Mr. Nakasone's policy of "transforming Japan into a military giant" would remain the Socialists' top policy aim for the present.

Soviet Warning of KAL Jet Assailed

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — Experts attached to the International Civil Aviation Organization have concluded that Soviet fighter pilots who intercepted an off-course South Korean airliner did not follow proper international practices.

The panel of experts, drawn from the agency's Air Navigation Commission, was charged with reviewing the international inquiry report into the downing Sept. 1 of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 with the loss of 269 lives.

The report includes a transcript of radio communications between the Soviet pilots and ground controllers, and will be debated Wednesday by the civil aviation organization's council.

Based on their reading of the report, panel members concluded there was no indication that the fighters had moved into frontal view of the cockpit of the Boeing 747 as required by the agency's recommendations governing the interception of commercial jetliners.

"It is of paramount importance for the interceptor aircraft to ensure that it has attracted the attention of the pilot in command," the panel reported Monday.

The recommended practice for interception is for a fighter to position itself in front of the jetliner so that the pilot can easily identify its intercept instructions, day or night.

The panel also concurred with the investigation by the civil aviation organization, which is a UN agency, that there was no evidence to support the Soviet allegation that the airliner was deliberately off course and on a spying mission for the United States.

It also noted that there was no indication that the Russians radioed the airliner on the international distress channel, 121.5 megahertz. The Russians have insisted that the planes tried to radio the Boeing 747 on that frequency.

The panel also underlined the conclusion of the investigation that there was no evidence to suggest that the crew of the plane knew it had been intercepted.

Researchers in Australia Report Epidemic Level of Alcohol Abuse

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — Alcohol abuse has reached epidemic proportions in Australia and can no longer be successfully treated, drug and alcohol researchers said Monday.

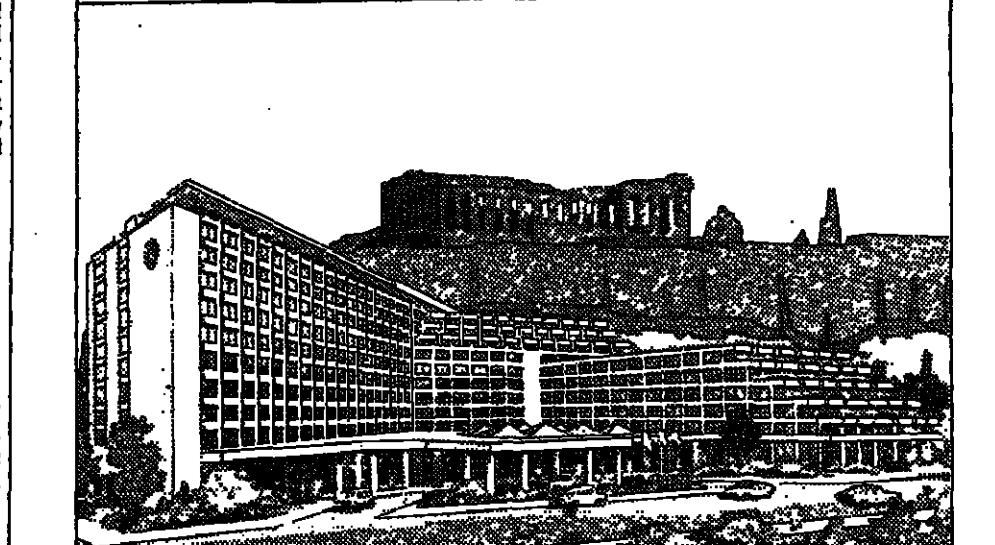
Speaking at a seminar at the University of Western Australia, Professor David Hawks said Australians drank more than any people in the English-speaking world.

Mr. Hawks, director of the Western Australian Alcohol and Drug Abuse Authority, said that 250,000 Australians were alcoholics and 1.2 million more were affected by alcohol abuse. Australia has a population of 15 million. "One in every five hospital beds is occupied by a person suffering the adverse effects of alcohol," he said.

John Peard, of the Victorian Health Commission, said Australia's drinking problem was "so big it's unlikely we are going to make any major impact using our current treatment methods."

The researchers did not offer reasons for why alcoholism had become such a problem.

In Athens



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INSIGHTS

Scientists See Forests Declining In Eastern U.S. Due to Pollution

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Rapidly accumulating evidence indicates that forests throughout the Eastern United States, not just in isolated spots in the Northeast, are in decline, perhaps seriously.

There is no scientific consensus on the cause and significance of the decline, but evidence gathered so far points to man-made pollution as the chief suspect.

Some scientists are worried that some of the symptoms are similar to those that eventually led to a dramatic decline in Central European forests.

New research has shown that some species of softwood trees are losing their foliage, dying and failing to reproduce at high elevations in the southeastern part of the Appalachian Mountains. Until recently, observations of forests throughout the nation had found such problems only in the Northeast.

Equally disturbing, in the view of some scientists and foresters, are data from a number of studies and a survey by the U.S. Forest Service showing a large-scale, rapid and simultaneous drop in the growth rates of at least a half dozen species of coniferous trees in the East.

This trend, which is being traced through the measurement of annual growth rings of thousands of trees, started around 1960 and has apparently accelerated over the past 10 years. Some hardwood trees are also showing these symptoms, although to a lesser degree.

Some Fear 'Ecological Catastrophe'

The forest decline is most pronounced at higher altitudes but is found at all elevations. Scientists say tree core samples and other evidence show that the slowdown in tree growth is without precedent, as far as they can determine.

Scientists, federal officials, forestry experts and industry spokesmen said more research was needed to determine the causes and implications of the forest decline. They said they could not rule out natural causes for the phenomena they were observing.

But most of them said the evidence so far strongly suggested that air pollution from power plants, factories, motor vehicles and other human activity, either by itself or in combination with natural stresses, was responsible for the declining state of the trees.

Biologists and plant pathologists say that some of the symptoms in the Eastern forests are similar to those observed in the trees of Central Europe 20 or more years ago. They raise the question of whether the decline now being found in U.S. forests may be a precursor of the large-scale tree decline and death that is now afflicting an estimated 35 percent of Germany's forests.

Scientists stress that available data are insufficient to predict whether U.S. forests are facing the same fate as the German forests. But some of them find the prospect alarming.

"Something very dramatic is happening very quickly to the forests of the Eastern United States," said Robert I. Bruck, a plant pathologist at North Carolina State University. "If we are going in the same line as Germany, we are facing the ecological catastrophe of the century."

Acid Rain's Impact Is Unknown

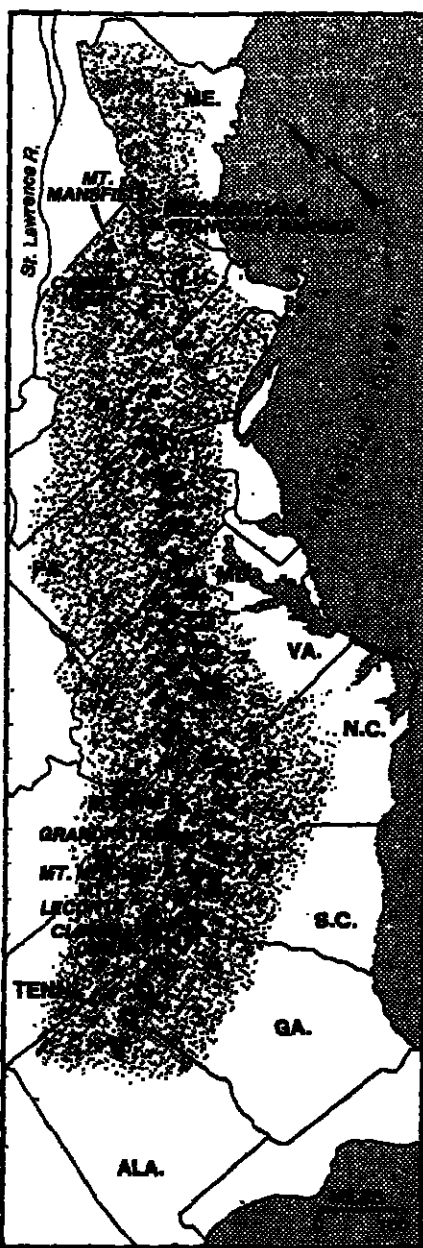
Mr. Bruck has recently discovered that red spruces and, apparently, Fraser firs are deteriorating and dying at the top of Mount Mitchell near Asheville, North Carolina, the highest peak on the Eastern Seaboard. His studies have found that virtually no plant life is reproducing there, leaving the once-lush mountaintop increasingly barren, a finding he described as "scary."

There is no consensus on what role, if any, is played by acid rain in damaging or slowing the growth of the forests. Acid rain occurs when air pollutants, chiefly sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, change chemically in the atmosphere and fall to earth as acidic rain, snow, fog or dry particles.

Acid rain is now generally conceded to be destroying life in some bodies of freshwater in the Northeast. But several of the scientists and forestry experts interviewed said the potential threat to forests, because of their commercial, ecological and esthetic importance, was a much greater cause for concern than the sterilization of several hundred lakes.

A soil scientist studying the growth patterns of Eastern trees, Arthur H. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania, said he was reluctant to discuss his findings with a reporter before publishing them for scientific peer review.

"This widespread, synchronous growth decline is a new idea — it has never been reported



Forest decline is evident in the southern mountains as well as in the north.

before," he said. "The scientific community will be skeptical without seeing the proof."

But in a recent statement for the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, Mr. Johnson summarized the findings of his studies of Eastern forests and those of other scientists. "In a large number of cases," he said, "the growth of forest trees has been substantially less than expected during the past 15 to 25 years, and... in a few cases, mortality has been substantially greater than expected."

He said data on tens of thousands of trees showed "unexplained" reductions in growth and increases in mortality in six or seven coniferous species in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Because researchers have been unable to attribute this decline solely to natural factors such as weather patterns, drought, sudden temperature changes, diseases, insects or natural catastrophes, Mr. Johnson said, "It is reasonable to suspect that airborne pollutants alone or in combination with natural causes could be involved."

He also said, "Tree ring studies conducted in central and northern Europe have shown the same anomalous patterns in diameter growth rates in recent decades, followed by alarming incidences of decline and mortality in several species."

For the past two years, Samuel B. McLaughlin, a forest physiologist with the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, has been examining Eastern forests' response to air pollution in a study for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. So far, growth patterns have been studied in core samples from 7,000 trees, representing 34 species on 88 plots in 15 states from Maine to Missouri and Arkansas.

Additional Research Needed

"We can safely say that there has been a systematic, regionally scaled and sustained decline in the growth of several species over the past 20 to 25 years," Mr. McLaughlin said. He said the process had been most pronounced in the past 10 years.

In general, he said, the results show that there was "an abrupt shift to slower growth rates" that occurred at the same time in New England,

Tennessee and North Carolina, that the effects were seen at high and low elevations and that young trees seemed to be affected in the same way as older trees. In Arkansas and Missouri, west of the Appalachian region, the decline has been less pronounced, he reported.

Preliminary analyses of recent growth rates compared against those in a base period, 1932-1956, indicate "substantially slowed growth in the range of 20 to 30 percent for several evergreen species," he said.

Primarily affected, he said, were such softwoods as spruce, fir, and short-leaf and pitch pine. There was also an "abnormally slow" growth rate in such hardwoods as yellow birch, black oak, sugar maple and hickory, he said.

Mr. McLaughlin noted that the slowdown in growth began after a pronounced increase in air pollution in the late '50s and early '60s, including sulfur emissions and ozone, in the East. At about the same time there were pronounced climatic changes, including lower winter temperatures for a number of years.

There was a possibility, Mr. McLaughlin agreed, that what was happening to Eastern forests was a precursor of what was happening to German forests. But he said there was a need for more research.

Joe P. McClure, the project leader of a forest inventory by the U.S. Forest Service's southeastern regional office in Asheville, said preliminary figures from the most recent survey of thousands of one-acre (0.4-hectare) plots indicated some tree species were not growing as fast as they did in previous decades. Primarily affected, he said, are yellow pines such as loblolly and short-leaf, in the Piedmont regions of South Carolina and Georgia. Trees in Alabama show the same symptoms, he said.

Mountaintop 'Garbage Dump'

"It is obvious something is happening," he said, "but it is very complex to sort out just what it is that is happening." He noted that the Forest Service had been conducting its surveys since 1930 but that this is "the first time anybody has seen this slowdown."

If the preliminary figures are confirmed, what is happening "is serious and significant," he said. "But all we can say now is that something appears to be wrong."

Evidence that trees have been dying at high altitudes in New England and New York has been turning up for some years. These signs include the widely reported death of the red spruce on Camel's Hump in Vermont.

Last November, Mr. Bruck of North Carolina State went to the top of Mount Mitchell and found red spruce thinning and dying there, the first evidence of high altitude tree mortality in the Southeast. Mr. Bruck said he was convinced that investigation would show similar patterns of dead or dying trees in many boreal, or northern, forests along the crest of the Appalachians.

Previously, graduate students working with Mr. Bruck conducted laboratory experiments showing that acid moisture killed a type of fungus that protects the roots of loblolly pines. When the fungi died, the trees started to decline and die.

On Mount Mitchell, Mr. Bruck saw the same dead and dying fungi on the red spruce roots that he saw on the laboratory trees. He said this supported the hypothesis that acid rain might be causing the decline of the spruce.

But further investigations on Mount Mitchell found other possible causes of the tree deaths, including high ozone levels, more airborne nitrogen than could be absorbed by the vegetation and heavy metals, including lead and aluminum. The mountaintop was a "garbage dump" of pollution, much of it toxic, he said.

Skeptics Losing Their Doubts

"We don't know whether it is one thing, five things or 30 things that is causing the decline," Mr. Bruck said. He said a pathological "syndrome" of interrelated factors was most likely to be found responsible.

He noted that the decline in boreal forests and the slowdown in tree growth was happening east, or downwind, of major industrial areas in both Europe and the United States.

The recent evidence is convincing those previously skeptical that pollution is contributing to the decline of trees. Dr. Arthur W. Cooper, head of North Carolina State's forestry department, said that when he first heard about dying trees on Mount Mitchell, "I would have said it was nothing but God working his will up there."

Then he added, "But then Bob Bruck calls up and tells me there are heavy-metal concentrations 25 times what they should be — well, that puts a different light on things."

Inny-one Kin Larn Hotta Talk Midwest

By Andrew Malcolm

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — With the minny Prezden-shul can-dates and plitickal vizards rummaging this here region these days, y'd think they'd larn hotta talk Midwest.

Fern as it may sound, Midwesterners is but one more dialect in what one linguist, Dana Wall, calls Mare-kin, the ever-changing English spoken by Americans. Some say it requires little more than a lazy mouth, dropping a syllable here, a consonant there. But there are rules and, as Mr. Wall puts it, "With a liddle prakdiz, inny-one kin doer."

The rest of the United States is likely to hear lots of Middle Western dialect this year — four of the eight Democratic presidential contenders are from the region, as have been two of the last three presidents, including Ronald Reagan, originally of Illinois and Iowa. Mr. Reagan useta talk on the ray-joe in Dub Moynie, the state cabbadul. These days Mr. Wall, a 51-year-old English language consultant to 28 school districts around Sioux City (Soo Siddy) is filling up his notebook for a new dictionary.

Among the rules:

Whenever possible, substitute "un" for "ing" as in, go-un, workun and bringun.

"T" sounds within words become "d" sounds, as in "See ya lader" or "budder," the yellow stuff one spreads on bread.

Run words together to save time. "Awstie, I hurja the furs time" or "S'worse'nigh thought" or "Wire you do-un that?"

But many nouns can be broken into two or more words as in "am blusts" (a stormy vicul), "bild ins" such as barns and farmhouses, or "lug jury" such as fur coats and Cadillacs.

Some pronunciations vary even within a single state. In Iowa, where they grow lots of "baters," hamburgers are sometimes said to be "greedy" north of Interstate 80, but to the south they are "greazy." In Sioux City it's the "feyer" department while it's the "far" department across the river in "Soo Soo," South Sioux City. According to Mr. Wall, the first year of Middle Western school is "kindergarten" or "kindy garden." Kindergarten is for ferners.

Candidates meeting Middle Westerners must be careful when talking to "hunnens" of campaign workers about "thousins" of

votes and "gunmint deef-sis." The candidates must circle-eight as much as possible and talk of local topics — the impitcher, leetie rates or sport snooze including local basketball. Fern fairs may come up too, especially involving Leb-non or Mare-ka's "tantic allies" in Yerp.

Mr. Wall says he has fun with language, but the humor has a serious point.

"Mare-kin is a living language," he says, "and we ought to stop apologizing for all the changes creeping into our language. Mare-kin is different from what it was two centuries ago, and the British aren't speaking Elizabethan English anymore either."

Meanwhile, Middle Westerners are listening real careful-like to all those Democrats and that Raypublican. For those who don't sound right, they may have just two words to say: blow knee.

For those who would like to brush up, some disall vocabulary follows:

Winner: season after fall; zackler: precisely; jewry: earrings, necklaces, etcetera; par-mee: excuse me; reterater: a place to eat; lass cheer: 1983; swirled: this planet; come near: dinner time.



Nerds Access Post-Interface Chipese

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Service

SANTA CLARA, California — Unhappy with the way her job was going, an engineer with one of the semiconductor makers here went in to see her manager the other day. Later she told a friend she had "core dumped" on the boss.

Translation: She had got everything off her chest, really unloaded. The term was borrowed from computer jargon meaning to empty out a computer's central memory.

She might have added that the experience was a "gating event," that is, a crucial turning point, again taken from computerese. A gate on a silicon microprocessor chip is a key element in controlling its logic.

Such high-technology jargon is rapidly entering the everyday language of the hordes of computer workers here in the Silicon Valley, much to the chagrin of the guardians of the mother tongue. The computer industry has already laden the language with such terms as "interface" and "input," but that is nothing compared with what is to come if everdropping on the creatures who inhabit the big electronics region here is any indication.

John A. Barry has made himself into the valley's word hawk, trying to catch and exterminate the worst of the excesses escaping from the industry before they proliferate. Until recently, he wrote the "computer illiteracy" column in InfoWorld magazine, a weekly read widely published in nearby Menlo Park. The illiteracy he refers to is not meant in the usual sense of ordinary people being unable to understand the machines but the inability of what he calls the "computerists" to grasp the English language.

"Some terminology is useful," he said. "It enables people to take convoluted phrases and compress them. But taken to extremes it

clutters conversations. People overstep usefulness and use it gratuitously."

Next month, Mr. Barry and a colleague, Eva Langfeldt, will give a talk on "Computers and the Destruction of the English Language" at the West Coast Computer Fair in San Francisco.

The carnage is everywhere. Computer people love to convert nouns into transitive verbs, such as "to access" or "to format." They also have a bent for taking a simple noun, converting it into a verb and then back into a noun by adding "ing." For example, "window" is much in vogue these days, a term that refers to a new technology that allows a computer user to keep a dozen, or more items on his screen at any time, like a cluttered desk. This leads to the verb "to window" and then "windowing." It has also been extended to marketing, as in "our window for this product is very small," meaning that it will be obsolete very quickly.

Here are a few phrases that are often heard around the valley:

- "I'm interrupt driven." The speaker is complaining his life is hectic and he seems unable to schedule his activities. Computers are designed to cope with such human failings.
- "He's a read-only memory." That's a rather nasty thing to say about a friend. It means he never learns anything, keeps saying the same thing over and over again. It comes from ROM, or read-only memory, a computer part that cannot be altered by the user. A more sophisticated version is the PROM, or programmable read-only memory, and there are even EPROMs, E for erasable.
- "He's pushing things on the stack." This means he is getting overwhelmed, getting behind. It comes from the term for stacking trays of circuit boards in a computer.
- "Bandwidth." This is the amount of information exchanged in a conversation. It is

derived from a technical term for breadth of information in certain computer devices. You might want to end a conversation with someone whose bandwidth is small because he is probably not following very well.

Use of such argot is certainly not peculiar to the computer industry. Government officials and business leaders are past masters at it. In those cases, jargon and euphemism are often employed to deceive or at least to obfuscate unpleasant reality.

But such meandering does not seem to be the motive with the computer "nerds," according to Mr. Barry of InfoWorld. He sees it as a manifestation of their inadequacies.

"Computerists and programmers tend not to relate well to other people," he said. "They are more comfortable spending the night in front of a terminal. This leads to anthropomorphic terms like 'user friendly.' Some are close to sociopathic personalities." Anyone who has tried to use a manual that comes with a computer can verify that, he said.

Mr. Barry has a fantasy about a new language made from merging two California tongues — computerese and "psychobabble." One conversation goes like this:

Babbler 1: "I'm starting to relate to what you're saying. At first I was as down as my computer is when power spikes and bad vibes surge through the lines and don't go with the data flow, but now I think I'm beginning to feel a sense of wellness about this thing."

Babbler 2: "Yeah, and you know, if you think of bad vibes on a power line as an analogue to bad vibes in the central nervous system, you're really accessed something important. People are really computers. They feel good; they feel bad — just like you and me. They relate to each other and interface with each other; people interface with each other; people interface with computers. Really cosmic parameters!"

Babbler 1: "Wow! I'm accessing it!"

Bush Emerges as Force for Reagan on Foreign Policy and Campaign

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After three years of virtual anonymity, Vice President George Bush has emerged as President Ronald Reagan's chief surrogate in foreign-policy crises and his political point man in the developing presidential election campaign.

"Bush has been the soul of deference, and he still is," a senior White House official said last week. "But he is emerging as a forceful person who commands respect in the White House and has the full confidence of the president."

Mr. Bush's key role in foreign policy, evident to insiders for many months, became starkly clear during the second week of February with Mr. Reagan on the road in Nevada and California and with the Lebanese Army disintegrating. Chairing the administration crisis management body, the Special Situation Group, Mr. Bush proved he was more than a mediator in the meetings that led to the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut.

Advocated Marine Withdrawal

Instead of merely guiding the discussion and defining alternatives, as he had often done in the past without revealing his own views, Mr. Bush became an advocate for removing the Marines from Lebanon, according to administration officials. With the Lebanese government apparently on the verge of collapse, Mr. Bush sided with the Pentagon and said that safety of the Marines must be given the highest priority.

It was Mr. Bush who decided that no announcement should be made of the withdrawal until Feb. 8, when Mr. Reagan would have been on the campaign trail. The vice president was talked out of this at the last minute by his friend and ally, James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, who had been told by Larry M. Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, that

news of the withdrawal already had leaked to the television networks.

Two days after he came down on the side of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Mr. Bush sided with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in opposing Mr. Reagan's attendance at the funeral of President Yuri V. Andropov of the Soviet Union. Mr. Reagan agreed and sent Mr. Bush to represent him with a conciliatory message to the new leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

'Deputy President'

The Soviet leaders treated Mr. Bush as an important emissary — and he is so regarded by nearly everyone in the White House. One official said that Mr. Bush was so much of a presence during the Special Situation Group meetings in Mr. Reagan's absence that he functioned as "kind of a deputy president," an assumption of authority that Mr. Bush himself has been careful to avoid.

Last week, in a congressional leadership meeting, Mr. Bush's overall performance and particularly his efforts in Moscow were praised lavishly by the man many say they think will be Mr. Bush's chief rival for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988 — Howard H. Baker Jr., the Senate majority leader and a member of the U.S. delegation to Mr. Andropov's funeral.

Three days after his mission to Moscow, the vice president plunged enthusiastically into the political duties associated with his office by representing the administration in a show-the-flag speech in New Hampshire. In Concord, he held a press conference at which he gave a brief but more effective defense of administration policies in Lebanon than Mr. Reagan was able to make in a press conference five days later.

In his three-hour visit, Mr. Bush also conducted four television interviews, met with Republican fund-raisers and addressed a Reagan rally

where he cheerfully denounced the "woeful eight" Democratic candidates and zeroed in on the front-runner, Walter F. Mondale, who, Mr. Bush said, had authorized a new toll-free telephone service called "Dial-a-Promise."

Disinclined to Nastiness

This is the sort of innocuous material of which Bush campaigns are made. "Whatever else George may do in this campaign, he isn't going to get nasty," a longtime Reagan Republican observed. "It's just not his style."

James Lake, the Reagan campaign's press secretary, calls Mr. Bush "the main surrogate, who will be on the cutting edge of all our efforts."

Mr. Lake also gives Mr. Bush much credit for healing wounds within the party and claims that, as a result, "there is now less divisiveness among Republicans than at any time in the past."

Mr. Bush's political strengths are in many ways the opposite of Mr. Reagan's. Unlike the president, Mr. Bush remembers names and is eager to understand state and local political situations. Mr. Reagan's briefers look for ways to reduce the material given him; Mr. Bush frequently asks for and gets additional information.

But even the most ardent of Mr. Bush's admirers acknowledge that he is no equal to the president in most of his stump speeches, let alone in a television address. And his paragon background and "preppy" manner limit his appeal with working-class voters, as they did in the 1980 primaries.

"Let's face it," said a Bush associate who admires him. "He's an elitist and always will be, and people recognize that."

The Bush slogan in 1980 was "Elect a president you won't have to train," intended to point out his considerable experience in foreign affairs and Reagan's lack of it.

And it is in foreign-policy matters that Mr. Reagan appears to have the most confidence in his vice president. While neither Mr. Reagan nor Mr. Bush has revealed the substance of their weekly luncheon meetings, at which no aides are present, the belief in the White House is that they have focused primarily on foreign policy.

"He has given Reagan the benefit of his experience and sophisticated array of agenda he may have had," said one White House official. "The president knows that Bush will represent him in any crisis."

The key to the personal compatibility between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush, according to those who know them, is that for all their differences they are both intensely self-confident and optimistic. "Reagan," said an aide, "knows who he is — and so does Bush."

Mr. Bush's foreign policy credentials include terms as head of the Central Intelligence Agency, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations and U.S. representative to China. Early in May, Mr. Bush is to visit Japan and is expected to return with some trade concessions that could prove useful for the administration in defusing protectionist sentiment in an election year.

Opposition From Shultz

Mr. Bush's new role has not made everyone fully comfortable. When he was made chairman of the crisis management group early in the administration, Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was then secretary of state, opposed the move. Last week, Mr. Shultz was ruffled by Mr. Bush's role in the withdrawal of the Marines, which the secretary of state had long opposed.

Mr. Shultz reportedly also resented the role Mr. Bush has played in Central America, where Mr. Reagan sent him to warn the Salvadoran government against further human rights violations.

From the beginning, Mr. Bush has enjoyed an unusual advantage in his dealings with the

White House because of his friendship with Mr. Baker, the chief of staff, who managed his 1980 campaign against Mr. Reagan. Both men were sensitive about exploiting their friendship and even more sensitive about conservative attacks on the "Baker-Bush connection."

But some of this sensitivity has eased, at least for the vice president, as Mr. Bush has demonstrated loyalty to Mr. Reagan and performed political chores for conservatives. Outside the White House, Mr. Bush has won the praise of such conservatives as Joseph Coors, a brewer who is instrumental in raising funds. Inside, Mr. Bush sidestepped the ideological battles and territorial feuding and wound up on good terms with both the ideological and pragmatic factions.

Unusual Degree of Cooperation

Mr. Bush's insistence on being self-effacing and never criticizing Mr. Reagan, along with his support from high White House aides, has created an unusual atmosphere of cooperation between the two staffs. The Reagan and Bush campaigns are integrated, and Mr. Bush's schedule is announced regularly to the White House briefing room by Mr. Speakes.

Even one of Mr. Bush's most persistent critics on the right, Richard A. Viguerie, a conservative publisher and fund-raiser, acknowledges that Mr. Bush has been a loyal vice president.

But Mr. Viguerie maintains, and there are a number of conservatives who would agree, that this by no means certain that Mr. Bush will become the automatic heir apparent if Mr. Reagan wins a second term and serves through 1988.

Mr. Viguerie believes that Mr. Bush has not repudiated his differences with Mr. Reagan on taxes and such social issues as abortion and school prayer, and that he would be unacceptable to conservatives once Mr. Reagan is no longer a political force.



George Bush

ARTS / LEISURE

Shaw's 'St. Joan' Goes Astray

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In September 1913, George Bernard Shaw found himself in Orleans, France, and began writing from there a series of postcards to that most famous of his correspondents, Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

"I have been all over the Joan of Arc country and shall do a Joan play someday, beginning with the sweeping up of the cinders and orange peel after her martyrdom and going on to Joan's arrival in Heaven. I shall have God about to damn the English for their part in her betrayal. ... English literature must be saved (by an Irishman as usual) from the disgrace of having nothing to show concerning Joan except the piffing libel in 'Henry VI,' which reminds me that one

It does not matter, of course, that de la Tour is an implausible 19; Thorndike was still playing the part way past age 50, and Joan has always suffered from the Juliet problem — as soon as you're experienced enough to play her, you are much too old. What does matter is that the trial never builds to any sort of resolution, and that an otherwise interesting rendering of the epilogue (set in 1920) as a self-contained one-act play in its own dreamy style is wrecked by the carelessness of having part of it played on talking film 10 years before talkies were invented.

This is undoubtedly a production that will shake down into a kind of confidence if it gets its fair share of the Olivier scheduling, but I think it will never quite manage to overcome a fundamental contradiction: a humorless performance of extreme contemporary passion and rage at the heart of a production that would not have disgraced the Old Vic in about 1935. It does however contain, thanks to Philip Locke, the most brilliantly defined de Stogumber I have ever seen.

THEATER IN BRITAIN

of my scenes will be Voltaire and Shakespeare running down by-roads in Heaven to avoid meeting Joan. Would you like to play Joan and come in on horseback in armor and fight innumerable spears?"

It did not, of course, work out quite like that. When Shaw finally got around to writing "Saint Joan" a decade later there were no scenes featuring Voltaire and Shakespeare running through heaven and the Joan was not Mrs. Campbell but Sybil Thorndike, of whom the critic James Agate noted that "a woman who argues about everything like blazes is bound to be attracted to a woman who ends in blazes." Yet that first London production (a few months after the play had its world premiere in New York) has set the standards for all those that followed, despite very mixed original reviews and considerable critical doubt about whether a saint should be played with the rustic accents of a farm girl, even if that was what Joan had been.

Sybil Thorndike thought Shaw should have cast himself in all the parts, Mungam thought there were far too many arguments and far too few real characters, and a number of others objected to what they saw as the downgrading of a saint to the status of a pantomime principal boy. So much for the birth of a classic.

Now, not quite 60 years after that production (and 20 since it was last seen at the National Theatre, with Joan Plowright) we have a Joan on the National's open Olivier stage in a curiously uneasy and untypical inchoate production by Ronald Eyre. This seems to have started from the not unreasonable notion that it was time France de la Tour had a crack at the title role, and when she first comes on as the farm girl, looking remarkably like a young Joan Littlewood (not a bad idea as saintly Joans go) it seems we might be in for a very exciting evening. But something starts to go wrong, perhaps because the fundamentally processum-arched concept of the piece is forever trying to fill the vast open spaces of the Olivier.

Thus we get a lot of parading around John Gunter's impressive engines-of-war set, and a curious innovation whereby the British soldiers under Anton Rodgers' coolly cynical Warwick are encouraged to loot the courtroom after the trial, apparently unopposed by the resident French. Eyre has sensibly abandoned any lingering notions of the National as a company theater and imported a lot of guest stars (Rodgers, Alfred Lynch as the English soldier, Timothy Spall as the timid Dauphin and Cyril Cusack as, on the first night at least, a dangerously fluffy Inquisitor), but he does not seem to have imposed on them any particular style or theory about the play.

All too briefly at the Nuffield, Southampton (but soon, I would hope, to find a much more permanent home in London), "The Hired Man" is a remarkable musical version of Melvyn Bragg's Cornish novel about mining and farming life around the Lake District at the turn of the century. As in Coward's long-lost "Cavalcade," which this show much resembles, there is an attempt to tell one very small and domestic family story against a huge background of national events. The Tallentire family plows its way (often literally) through World War I, the founding of the trade unions, the great influenza epidemic, sustaining a soap-operatic fireside narrative while on the big stage beyond them the lads march or die or cope with epic pit disasters.

It has to be said that when "The Hired Man" is pulled back to the heart, it comes occasionally and dangerously close to looking like one of those period commercials where the streets were always cobbled and the loudest noise you could hear was the ticking of the clock. But so stunningly impressive is Howard Goodall's score, which rates alongside "Blood Brothers" as the best I have heard in this country in the 1980s, that you are lifted above those minor textual quibbles to recognize something remarkable. Goodall (again like Willy Russell in "Blood Brothers") has taken his inspiration not from the usual source of all modern musicals, Broadway itself, but from a different choral tradition that harks back to Elgar in its softer moments and to Weill in its harsher ones.

This is something totally European, hugely emotional and wonderfully thought through. The songs are not just a sequence of welcome interruptions; music runs under dialogue, through scenes, across decades. It is down the mines and in the land and at the wrestling matches and the farmers' hiring fairs (which give us the title), music that rises up and through the narrative time, binding the show together and giving it an extraordinarily vivid sense of time and place.

David Gilmore's production is an eminently simple affair set against a vivid blue cyclorama (the summers were better then, too). It involves a cast of 20 who manage superbly to avoid the twin dangers of English Tourist Board joviality and "Oklahoma" corn, and though the structure of "The Hired Man" may still need a little work (an awful lot seems to happen toward the end of the second half and nothing much in all of the first), there is no doubt in my mind that this is the best thing to happen to the British musical theater in a long time.



Nestor Almendros

Almendros Focuses on Cuba

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Nestor Almendros has an international reputation for brilliant camera work. He was awarded an Oscar for his photography in "Days of Heaven" and a César (the French Oscar) for "Le Dernier Métro." Among his other pictorial achievements are "Kramer vs. Kramer," "Sophie's Choice," "The Blue Lagoon" and "Pauline à la Plage." He has long been a favorite collaborator of François Truffaut and Eric Rohmer.

Born in Barcelona, he moved with his family to Cuba in 1948, when he was 18. He studied philosophy and literature at the University of Havana and made his start in motion pictures by writing, directing and filming shorts. In 1959, when Fidel Castro seized command, he was a film critic on a Havana daily, a post he retained, as censorship pressure tightened, until his departure for Paris in 1962. Since then he has worked as a cinematographer in Europe and the United States.

Now, with another exiled Cuban, Orlando Jiménez Leal, Almendros has devised a fascinating film about the woes of Cuba, "Mauvaise Conduite," scheduled to premiere in mid-March at the Olympic cinema in Paris (managed by Frédéric Mitterrand, a nephew of the French president). It will then show worldwide in theaters and on television.

Composed of footage shot by the French TV channel Antenne 2 and interviews with Cuban refugees from eminent writers to female impersonators, it is a startling account of the suppression imposed by the Castro regime since its takeover 25 years ago.

It begins with an incident that cracked the image of the new Cuba. In 1966 the Cuban National Ballet visited Paris. (In its repertoire was a

divertissement, "Mauvaise Conduite.") After two performances, 10 members of the troupe requested political asylum in France.

At this point, a brief résumé of the revolution is inserted, showing the first moments of euphoria after Batista's fall and the disquieting signs that soon followed.

The film shows a Cuba whose government adopted controls of a typical police state, including labor camps and the rounding up of anyone suspected of political dissent. Similarly treated were members of certain religious sects (Jehovah's Witnesses, for example, who object to military service) and thousands of homosexuals, for homosexuality was classed with drug addiction and prostitution as antisocial.

Jean-Paul Sartre, who had been a honored guest of Castro, remarked, "In Cuba there are no Jews, but there are homosexuals." His writings were at once banned by Havana and mention of his name was forbidden. He was, it seems, in good company, for according to the evidence given in "Mauvaise Conduite," Cuban students are taught that most famous authors — from Plato to T. S. Eliot — were fascists. The bookstores stock Lenin, Stalin and Marx. For escapism (and it appears many want to escape, 10 percent of the population having fled) there are the novels of Dumas.

Incorporated in the montage are scenes of the crowds that invaded the Peruvian Embassy in Havana in 1980 asking to leave the country, and the subsequent exodus of 125,000 Cubans to Florida. A transverse cabaret performer, Caracol, now a star in the New York nightclub La Escuelita, tells of his imprisonment and escape. The poet Reinaldo Arenas, imprisoned for 22 years and liberated last year through the intervention of President Mitterrand, tells of being transformed into a nonperson. On

his release, Arenas sought to recover manuscripts he had hidden under the tiles of his study. He found that the police search of his residence at the time of his arrest had been more thorough than he had known.

There is an insert of Castro stating proudly that during his rule not a single citizen has been assassinated or has disappeared or been tortured.

Castro admirers among the literati are not included in "Mauvaise Conduite."

In a recent newspaper interview, the American producer Joseph Papp, returning from a Havana vacation, echoed their sentiments. "Cubans make it seem that socialism can be fun," he declared. But it appears from Almendros's absorbing documentary that Castro's brand of socialism is fun only for those at the top.

John Kenneth Galbraith

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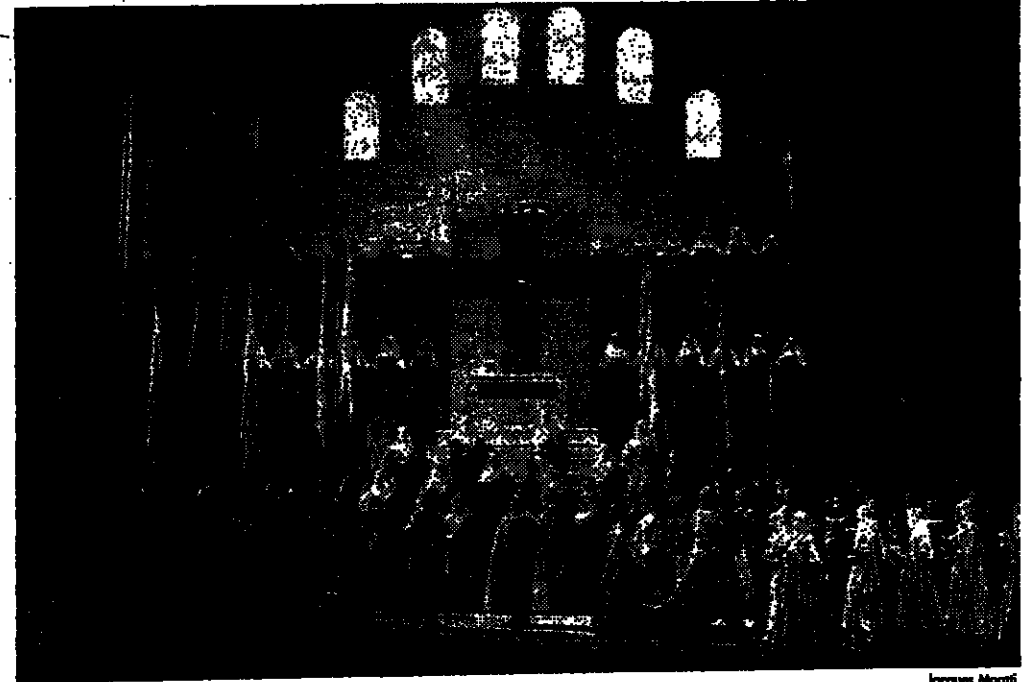
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A scene from Verdi's "Jérusalem" at the Paris Opéra.

Verdi's 'Jérusalem' Revived

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Under the intrepid and scholarly direction of Massimo Bogliaccino, the Paris Opéra is giving its public an intensive course in French operatic history, with particular emphasis on the early period of the 19th century, when foreign composers were only too happy to cater to French taste — and when French taste was shaped by foreign composers.

After the season-opening "Moisés," Rossini's extensive revision for Paris of his Italian original, now comes "Jérusalem," the first of six operas Giuseppe Verdi wrote or rewrote for the French capital. The 33-year-old composer was en route home from London in 1847 when the Opéra asked him to write a new work for the house. There was too little time for something entirely new, but Verdi agreed to revise his fourth opera, "I Lombardi alla Prima Crociata" (The Lombards in the First Crusade), first performed more than four years earlier at La Scala.

Writing or rewriting a work for the Opéra in the mid-19th century meant very specific things, among them a French libretto, a historic or pseudo-historic plot full of pageantry and grandiose effects, and a full-scale ballet no sooner than the Act 3. The French libretto keeps the same general plot outline and principal events as "I Lombardi," but the order and much of the detail are changed. For it Verdi made a major revision, writing a substantial amount of new music with a shrewd eye on local requirements.

As "Gersualemme," the French version made its appearance in Italy, but despite a rare modern reviv-

al in that country, it has never succeeded in supplanting "I Lombardi." Yet on the strength of the new Paris production, "Jérusalem" seems easily the more solid work. The French libretto by Royer and Vail is more coherent and firmly assembled, and Verdi responded with new music carefully crafted to the occasion — including a grandiose, ritualistic scene for Gaston's degradation from the knighthood that has a real Meyerbeerian ring to it and looks almost 30 years ahead to the trial of Radames in "Aida."

Perhaps as important as the new elements were the opportunities to throw out the worst inaudibles in Solera's "I Lombardi" libretto and for Verdi to drop some of the crudities of his uneven earlier score.

This production of "Jérusalem" is something of a halfway house, being sung in French, but with three of the four principal parts taken by Italians — and if that was noticeable it was more a question of vocal style than pronunciation. The young soprano Cecilia Gasdia was a captivating Héléne. Her essentially lyric voice did not always have the dramatic thrust the role needs, but it nevertheless rode clearly over the ensembles. Veriano Luchetti as Gaston, the knight who clears his good name and enjoys a happy ending (unlike "Lombardi"), gave a stalwart, somewhat monochromatic performance, and Silvano Carroli, although essentially miscast in a bass role, threw his darkly resonant baritone into Roger's villainous utterances. Alan Fondary, as the count of Toulouse, sang nobly and was a model of idiomatic French style.

The young Italian conductor Donato Renzetti conducted with

fervor and a dramatic sense that excused moments of ragged ensemble, and the Paris chorus enthusiastically seized its many chances to shine in this score, which was given substantially complete. The main cuts were the ballet and an Act 1 orchestral passage representing the rising sun.

The fundamentally traditional staging of Jean-Marie Simon and the sumptuous sets and costumes of Fabio Palamidese and Claude Gastine would not have offended the audience of the premiere, although they drew some catcalls from the gallery.

Hans Werner Henze is, along with Benjamin Britten, the most prolific of postwar operatic composers, although he has been very little heard in France. His latest opera, "The English Cat," has just been given its French premiere at the Opéra Comique, while later this season the Opéra in Nancy will perform the same service for his first, "Boulevard Solitude."

This comedy, based on Balzac's text for a set of Grandville drawings, is a parody on Victorian society in which all the characters are cats or other animals. It has its amusing moments, although the ear is often torn in different directions by the supple writing for the voice and the dense thicket of orchestral writing.

The excellent cast was headed by the tenor Bruce Brewer, splendid as the effete Lord Puff, the soprano Inga Nielsen as Minette, Philippe Dommy as her baritone lover Tom, and Gregory Reinhart as Lord Puff's ne'er-do-well nephew Arnold. Dennis Russell Davies was an excellent advocate of Henze's score.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Creeping Denationalization
Grinds to a Halt in France

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — What do Indosuez, Saint-Gobain and Elf-Aquitaine have in common? All these nationalized French companies have found the road that leads back to the Bourse. Elf, the latest to embark, is expected to disclose plans late in March for a rights issue of 1.5 billion French francs (about \$187 million). But this new enthusiasm for the capital markets has all but killed off support within the government for giving the nationalized companies another option for raising money — selling off some of their assets to private interests.

A bill proposed by the government has been hanging around parliament for about a year that would have made it possible for nationalized companies to sell majority-owned subsidiaries to private companies. The government's bill, known literally as a "breather" for the public sector — *la respiration du secteur public* — would, if passed, make legal the transfer of majority-owned subsidiaries of nationalized companies to the private sector, though they would still be subject to the government control.

A bill to let state-run firms sell off assets languishes in parliament

A nationalized company is currently allowed to acquire majority ownership in a private enterprise. But the law does not allow a private company to acquire majority ownership in the subsidiary of a nationalized company. For example, Crouzet SA, a private French maker of aeronautical navigation gear, ran into trouble about a year ago when it tried to acquire Sfeva, a company in the same field which is 99-percent-owned by government-controlled institutions. Sfeva's *comité d'entreprise*, a panel whose job under French law is to represent the interests of employees, opposed the acquisition. The committee took the case to the courts and won. France's highest tribunal ruled that the privatization of Sfeva was against the constitution and ordered Crouzet to divest itself of its holding in Sfeva.

This was a tougher interpretation of the law than had been the case under the Giscard government. "Under the constitution, you can have creeping denationalization," said Charles de Guillemin-Schmidt, an opposition deputy in parliament, "but you can't have creeping denationalization."

Yet, with the increase in the number of subsidiaries in the public sector after the 1982 nationalizations, the more pragmatic members in the Socialist government recognized that it would be to everybody's advantage — the nationalized company, the subsidiary and the private company — to allow the sale of certain subsidiaries in which the government retained a majority interest.

This more flexible attitude toward the public sector also fit into the then popular industrial strategy of *filière* advocated by Mr. Jean-Pierre Chevènement, then industry minister. Under the *filière* concept, all the nationalized industries would be vertically integrated. In other words, all their activities would be related to their main line of business.

The pragmatists in the government argued that under the *filière* concept, a nationalized company might want to get rid of subsidiaries that were not part of its core business. But Mr. Chevènement, who is also the leader of the far-left CERES faction of the Socialist party, remained ideologically opposed to the idea and against the legislation designed to allow the sale of nationalized assets.

Now, with the nationalized companies going to market, the French government has found a more convenient way to raise money. It is clearly less embarrassing ideologically to go to the capital markets than it is to denationalize — which is what the bill would have, in effect, allowed. Second, with the boom on the Bourse, it may be a more efficient way to raise funds. And raising funds on the stock exchange is easier than trying to get a bill through parliament that was opposed from the beginning by hard-line Socialists and by the Communists.

Moreover, the ministry of industry, under Laurent Fabius, Mr. Chevènement's successor, no longer believes that *filière* concept is the only way to go for French industry, and thus the selling off of nationalized assets is a less pressing issue. "Today the government has come back to *crèmeau* — a policy of identifying specific markets," says Alain Madelin, another opposition deputy, "so that a bill that would allow nationalized companies to get rid of unwanted subsidiaries isn't needed all that much."

The bill has not been withdrawn from parliament but, for now, the last breath has been squeezed out of it, and with it, any greater flexibility for the nationalized sector in France.

Arco Said
To Prepare
Gulf Offer

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Atlantic Richfield Co. is preparing a takeover bid for Gulf Oil Corp., according to banking officials.

Gulf rejected an informal offer of \$11.6 billion from Arco a few weeks ago. Now there are indications that Arco's formal offer may involve as much as \$13 billion.

Arco's bid, which Gulf heatedly rebuffed then, is expected to be warmly received now. Gulf is trying to avoid an unwanted takeover by T. Boone Pickens Jr., the Texas oil executive.

The Arco bid could be the first of at least two competing offers to be made for Gulf.

Among other wealthy suitors that might be interested, analysts said Monday, are Allied Corp., General Electric Co., Mobil Corp. and Standard Oil Co. of California.

Banking executives said Arco, whose informal offer reportedly was for \$70 a share, asked Chase Manhattan Bank to put together a syndicate of banks willing to lead as much as \$12 billion. Chase declined to comment.

Wall Street investment bankers not involved in the rapidly developing situation estimated that Gulf's stockholders might get as much as \$80 a share, or a total of \$13.2 billion.

This would make the transaction the biggest takeover ever. The largest so far was the \$10.1-billion purchase of Getty Oil Co. by Texaco Inc. last month.

Only two weeks ago, Gulf declared its determination to remain independent. Last Friday, however, after an intense seven-hour session, the directors began searching for a savior.

In its announcement Friday, couched in exceptionally cautious language, Gulf said its board had authorized the company's advisers, Salomon Brothers and Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, to "explore" a number of possible transactions to avoid a takeover by Mr. Pickens.

Mr. Pickens, who is chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co. and head of an investors' group that holds 13.2 percent of Gulf's stock, has offered \$65 a share for an additional 8.2 percent. The danger, from Gulf's perspective, is that, unless someone else offers more money, substantially more than half of the company's stock might respond to the Pickens offer, raising the distinct possibility that Mr. Pickens would be able to gain control of the company at a bargain price.

Since Friday, according to oil executives close to Gulf, the company has begun passing the word that it is for sale.

Wall Street professionals expect Arco to announce its offer speedily so as to pre-empt other possible bidders.

U.K. Computer Firms Raise Sights

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

LONDON — Just as in the United States, leading computer companies in Britain are homing in on the booming microcomputer market. The British market confronts U.S. companies with several solid competitors, several of which hope to build on their base here to become high-volume international players.

The current center of attention is the lucrative business segment of the personal-computer sector that Sinclair Research Ltd., a world leader in inexpensive home computers, is about to enter with its first business computer, the Quantum Leap.

The QL is designed to be more powerful than the current best-seller, the IBM PC, and comparable to Apple Computer's new Macintosh, while costing about \$575.

About 10,000 QLs have already been ordered by mail in response to advertisements in technical journals, with the first shipment planned for the end of this month.

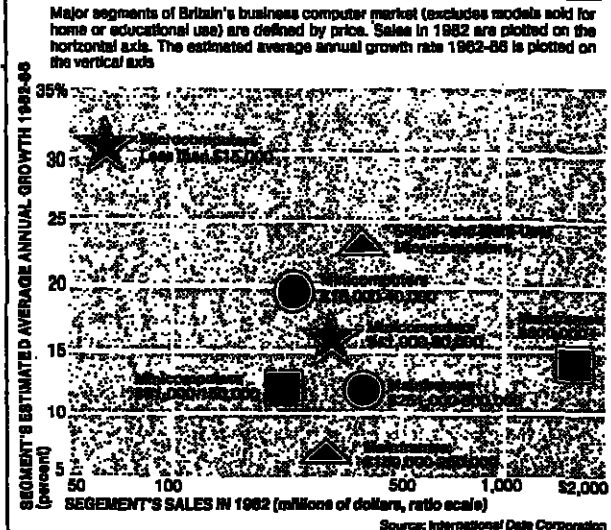
"If Sinclair is successful with the QL, it's going to turn the industry upside down," said Simon Pearce, senior consultant at IDC Europa Ltd., the British subsidiary of International Data Corp., a Connecticut-based market research firm.

Skeptics, however, say that, for all its processing power, the QL needs to be redesigned to be a true business computer because its information-storage system is too limited and it cannot run on the popular software programs now in the market.

A Sinclair success would pave the way for a stiffer test this autumn when production by its contractor, Thorn EMI Data-tech, is to reach 20,000 per month and shipments to the United States are scheduled to begin.

It was Sinclair's earlier success

Where Britain's Business Computer Stands
And Where the Growth Will Be



in designing inexpensive computers that made Britain into Europe's computing trendsetter. Two Sinclair home models, the ZX and the Spectrum, have already sold more than one million units each, leading a boom that has given Britain more computers per capita than any nation in the world and a thirst for innovation.

Although Britain accounted for about 18 percent of the \$21-billion European market for computer systems last year, compared with 23 percent for West Germany and 20 percent for France, it played a larger role in the fastest growing sector, the microcomputer market, according to Inteco Corp., a market research firm here.

Moreover, trends affecting larger computer systems are increasing the importance of the British market, which has from the outset been the first European stop for most U.S. computer companies.

Sinclair is not the only U.K. computer maker attracting attention this spring. International Computers Ltd., Britain's largest homegrown computer maker, is getting one of the nation's best-known executives as its new chairman. Sir Michael Edwards, whose tough leadership as chairman of B.L. helped save the state-owned car company, is to officially take over from Sir Christopher Laidlaw April 2. He is already hard at work, however.

Sir Christopher had overseen a turnaround in the fortunes of I.C.L., Britain's second-largest computer company after IBM United Kingdom Holdings Ltd. I.C.L. had a loss of about \$73 million on sales of \$1.04 billion in the year ended Sept. 30, 1981. However, having overhauled its finances through two share offerings and having pared its work force by one-third to 20,000, I.C.L. saw pretax profits bounce back to \$66.6 million on revenue of (Continued on Page 13, Col. 8)

N.Y. Stocks Dive
On Deficit Fears;
Dow Falls 22.82

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks suffered their worst loss in two weeks Tuesday when Wall Street's two-day surge ran into a wall of selling by big investors disillusioned about the federal budget deficit.

Blue-chip issues that had paced the recent rally were among the hardest hit in the selloff that followed White House denials of reports President Ronald Reagan had altered his opposition to tax increases.

Autos and retail issues skidded after the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, held out little hope for lower interest rates. Airlines were hit by concern that fuel prices would surge if the Iran-Iraq war resulted in a stoppage of oil moving out of the Middle East.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which started 14.86 Monday, plunged 22.82 to 1,157.14, the worst loss since a 24.19 fall on Feb. 8. The index had gained 45.60 the previous two sessions, the best two-day performance since a rise of 59.70 on Nov. 2-3, 1982. The average hit a 10-month low last week.

Declines led advances 1,177 to 436 among the 1,979 issues traded. Volume totaled 91 million shares, down from the 99.1 million traded Monday.

"I feel 20- and 30-point moves at one clip is a bit much," an investment adviser, David Polen, said. "This kind of action shows the institutionalization of the market. They are dominating the activity with large blocks and that's had a tremendous impact on averages."

"They're ripping us," said Dudley Eppel, a vice president in the trading room at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. "This is purely institu-

tional and they are trading scared." Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan reiterated the administration's line that "only meaningful solution to the deficit problem is to bring spending down more in line with revenues."

Mr. Volcker said the chances of interest rates falling were diminishing as long as the budget situation remains unchanged. Gulf Oil, up 5 1/2 Monday, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/2 to 69. Gulf dropped a motion seeking a preliminary injunction to block Mesa Petroleum from making a bid for its shares. That action led to speculation that another suit or war was about to emerge.

Atlantic Richfield, which said it would make no comment about rumors it would make a "friendly" bid for Gulf of \$80 a share, lost 1 1/2 to 45 1/2. Mesa Petroleum was unchanged at 18 1/2 in heavy trading. Mobil Corp., also mentioned in the Gulf speculation, was the third most active issue, up 3/4 to 31 1/4.

AT&T, which formally asked the Federal Communications Commission to review its delay on access charges for long-distance carriers on local telephone exchanges, was second on the list, off 1/2 to 16 1/4.

IBM lost 2 1/2 to 110. Among the other high-technology issues, Tektronix lost 3 1/2 to 57 1/2, Motorola 3 1/2 to 114 1/2, Matsushita Electric 2 1/2 to 78 1/2, Litton Industries 2 1/2 to 56 1/2, TRW 2 1/2 to 67 1/2 and TDK 2 1/2 to 57 1/2.

AMR Corp. fell 1/2 to 29 1/2, Delta 1/2 to 34 1/2, KLM 2 1/2 to 60, TWA 1/2 to 8 1/2, UAL Inc. 1 1/2 to 30 1/2, USAir 1 1/2 to 27 1/2 and Southwest 1 1/2 to 20 1/2.

U.S., EC Reach Accord on Steel Dispute

By Brij Khindaria

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The United States reported Tuesday that it had reached an understanding with the European Community that appeared to ease their dispute over EC plans to retaliate for U.S. curbs on imports of specialty steel.

The steel dispute is one of several trade issues that have been adding to tensions between the EC and Washington. Other issues outstanding include trade in such agricultural goods as wine and corn gluten, which is used in cattle feed.

The U.S. trade negotiator, Michael Smith, told the decision-making committee of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Tuesday that the United States would no longer seek GATT action against the EC retaliatory measures, which came into force Wednesday.

He retained the right to bring the issue back into the council but said the United States is "hopeful that this will not be necessary."

Both U.S. and EC officials said that the dispute over the size of the EC's retaliation was resolved "at a political level" at talks in Brussels on Monday between the U.S. Trade representative, William E. Brock, and two EC commissioners, Etienne Davignon and Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Mr. Smith emphasized that the United States had never disputed the EC's right to retaliate, but had felt that the size of compensation sought was excessive in relation to the damage suffered by EC exporters of specialty steel.

Procedures have now been established between the United States and EC to ensure that the compensation is "substantially equivalent" to the U.S. safeguard action on specialty steel," Mr. Smith said.

The products contained in the retaliatory measures are the same as those announced by the EC last month. But some significant changes will be made in valuation and calculation methods to restore equivalence.

The United States also invoked Article 19, also called the safeguards clause, when it imposed the import curbs, contending that shipments from the EC were seriously damaging U.S. producers.

The main change in valuation methods concerns exchange rates. The rate now used will be that of February 1982. Thus the size of EC retaliation will be calculated at a rate of about \$80 to 100 ECUs (the community's internal accounting unit) rather than about \$98 to 100 ECUs.

It was also agreed Monday that figures for imports to the EC should be used to calculate compensation instead of U.S. export figures. However, if there is evidence of large discrepancies, the community will discuss adjustments with the United States.

The EC also agreed to hold more consultations with the United States if its retaliation has an "excessive impact on price-sensitive" U.S. exports.

Under the EC measures coming into force Wednesday import tariffs will increase on U.S.-made methanol, vinyl acetate, and security, anti-theft and anti-incentive devices.

In addition, import quotas will be placed on styrene, polyethylene, guns and rifles, and sporting goods and equipment.

Holders Approve
Dr Pepper Sale

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Dr. Pepper's shareholders on Tuesday overwhelmingly approved a \$647.8-million merger with Forstmann Little & Co., a New York investment firm.

More than 71 percent of the soft drink company's shareholders approved the \$22-a-share merger. The Dr. Pepper purchase is five times bigger than any of Forstmann Little's previous purchases, which have included a pair of soda-bottling firms.

Forstmann Little has indicated it plans to sell Dr. Pepper's Canada Dry unit, most recently valued at \$160 million, and some bottling plants.

An affiliate of Honolulu-based Castle & Cooke Inc. had proposed a \$24-a-share plan for Dr. Pepper but was unable to gain final financing.

CURRENCY RATES

Later interbank rates on Feb. 28, excluding fees.

Official figures for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	SFR	Yen
Amsterdam	2.33	4.39	112.85	34.40	6.18	5.75	33.50
Brussels	33.30	75.57	19.57	4.40	12.95	18.14	24.71
Frankfurt	2.40	4.40	112.85	34.40	6.18	5.75	33.50
London	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Milan	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Paris	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Stockholm	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Tokyo	233.75	347.12	89.46	29.35	14.41	79.55	48.97
Zurich	2.40	4.40	112.85	34.40	6.18	5.75	33.50
1 Swiss	0.84	1.57	2.41	0.43	0.79	1.46	2.41
1 DM	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98

Dollar Values

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	SFR	Yen
Swiss	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Austrian	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Belgian	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Canadian	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Danish	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
French	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
German	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Italian	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Japanese	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Norwegian	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Portuguese	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Spanish	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Swedish	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Swiss	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98
Yugoslavian	1.49	2.86	11.77	2.41	4.37	7.98	32.98

INTEREST RATES

Europecurrency Deposits

Feb. 28

	Dollar	DM	FF	£	Yen	ECU	SDR
1M	9 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
3M	9 1/2	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
6M	10 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2
1Y	10 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2

Key Money Rates

	United States	Great Britain	France	Germany	Japan
Discount Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Federal Funds	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Prime Rate	11	11	11	11	11
Broker Loan Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Comm. Paper, 30-90 days	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
3-month Treasury Bills	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
1-month Treasury Bills	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
CD's 30-90 days	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
CD's 60-90 days	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

West Germany

	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
1-year	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
1-year	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

Braniff Expects Return to Be Tough

By Dennis Fulton

New York Times Service

DALLAS — When it begins flights Thursday, the new Braniff Inc. will be the definite underdog in one of the strongest airline markets in the United States.

Its competitors are prepared. And the industry's leading experts say the airlines now entrenched at Dallas-Fort Worth Airport will not give up business easily to Braniff.

Braniff's new management team admits that the road ahead will not be an easy one. They call American Airlines and Delta Air Lines two of the toughest competitors in the business.

But they think that through quality of service, good marketing and the financial backing of Chicago-based Hyatt Corp., Braniff will succeed.

Dallas-Fort Worth travel agents, who sell about 75 percent of the airline tickets here, have been providing vocal support for Braniff. In a recent survey by the Dallas Morning News, 77.9 percent of the agents said their clients would give Braniff another chance.

The agents also acknowledge, however, that Braniff will be up against tough competition.

"You'll hear an outpouring of sympathy for Braniff in the next few months," a leading Dallas travel agent said. "You'll hear a lot about loyalty for the hometown carrier. But I don't know how many Braniff tickets that will sell. It is just too hard to pull business away from American."

Because of slow advance reservations, Braniff last week drastically reduced the restrictions on its lowest fares for the month of March.

American Airlines, which will be Braniff's leading competitor, and Delta Air Lines, the No. 2 carrier at Dallas-Fort Worth, already have matched the fares.

In another move to take business away from American and Delta, Braniff said it would pay travel agents introductory bonuses on the tickets they sell. Instead of their traditional 10-percent commission, Braniff will pay them 15 percent on all discount tickets and 17 percent on all full-fare tickets they sell in March.

Industry experts, however, said the one-month promotion may not fill Braniff's refurbished planes.

Our shareholders, at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on January 27, 1984 resolved to change the name of the Bank from its former style, BANQUE WORMS ET ASSOCIES (GENEVE) S.A.

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TAPMAN

MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNTS.

PERFORMANCE RESULTS FOR COMPTREND II

<

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 5)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
28%	13%	13%	ACAC	2.00	12.1	17.9	15%	14%	15.1	+1.0
28%	13%	13%	ACAC	2.00	12.1	17.9	15%	14%	15.1	+1.0
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Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been issued, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, ranges of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend (also extra).

b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.

c — dividend declared after split or stock dividend.

d — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.

e — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 10% non-residence tax.

f — dividend declared after split or stock dividend.

g — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.

h — dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative basis with dividends in arrears.

i — new issue in the past 3 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.

j — next day delivery.

k — price-earnings ratio.

l — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.

m — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.

n — split.

o — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

p — new yearly high.

q — trading halted.

r — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

s — when distributed.

t — with warrants.

u — ex-dividend or ex-rights.

v — ex-distribution.

w — without warrants.

x — ex-dividend and sales in full.

y — dividend.

z — sales in full.

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Is gold now ready for sustained major rise? A new analysis by the International Gold Corporation, New York and the Hudson Institute shows gold's computer-modelled movements under 3 different economic scenarios. According to the study, gold's price trend is up for the months and years to come. As long-term insurance, gold should be part of every prudent investment portfolio. For your free copy of this new gold price analysis, write to: International Gold Corporation, Coin Division, rue de la Rotisserie 1, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.



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بنك البحرين العربي الأفريقي (ع.ع.) al bahrain arab african bank (e.c.)

AL BAAB

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1983

	1983	1982
ASSETS		
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 63,697,082	\$ 67,586,948
Earning Assets	1,345,173,228	1,283,672,221
Other Assets	35,588,610	36,115,504
TOTAL ASSETS	1,464,458,918	1,387,374,673
Liabilities — Letter of Credit, Guarantees & Acceptances	191,441,121	131,829,145
TOTAL	1,655,900,039	1,519,203,818
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Interbank & Customer Deposits	1,245,368,852	1,201,722,992
Floating Rate Certificates of Deposits	40,000,000	40,000,000
TOTAL DEPOSITS	1,285,368,852	1,241,722,992
OTHER LIABILITIES	48,526,672	49,768,671
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,333,895,524	1,291,491,663
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share Capital	100,000,000	75,000,000
Reserves & Retained Earnings	30,573,394	20,883,010
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	130,573,394	95,883,010
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	1,464,458,918	1,387,374,673
Bank's Liabilities — Letter of Credit, Guarantees & Acceptances	191,441,121	131,829,145
TOTAL	\$ 1,655,900,039	\$ 1,519,203,818

EBRAHIM AL EBRAHIM
CHAIRMAN

MOHAMED SABEK
VICE CHAIRMAN

INCOME STATEMENT

	1983	1982
Interest Income	\$ 125,614,969	\$ 161,778,145
Interest Expense	85,309,986	133,407,341
Net Interest Income	29,304,983	28,370,804
Other Operating Income	5,720,488	6,878,706
Operating Expenses	16,111,885	17,085,064
NET INCOME	\$ 18,913,586	\$ 18,164,446

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the financial statements of Al Bahrain Arab African Bank E.C. set out on pages 20 to 26. Our examination included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary. We have obtained all the information and explanation we required for the purpose of our examination.

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Bank and the financial statements are in accordance therewith and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at December 31, 1983 and of the results of its operations and changes in financial position for the year then ended.

January 12, 1984
State of Bahrain

ERNST & WHINNEY

• Cash dividends declared for 1983 amounted to US\$9,114,000
• Capital Increase of US\$25,000,000 was implemented during 1983 raising the Paid-up Capital to US\$100,000,000.

SHAREHOLDERS:

Governments:
Ministry of Finance, Kuwait
Central Bank, Egypt
Ministry of Finance, Qatar
Central Bank, Algeria
Ministry of Finance, Jordan

Financial Institutions:
Arab African International Bank, Cairo
Rafidain Bank, Iraq
Bank Al Jazira, Saudi Arabia
Arab Multi-National Finance Co SA

P.O. Box 20488, Manama, Bahrain. Telex: 9380 and 9381 ALBAAB BN. Telephone: 230491

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Change	
4% - 1/2	40%	27%	Pentam	1.20	3.3	14	10	36%	36%	+ 1/2
4% - 3/4	29%	17%	Perle	1.20	5.1	7	8	23%	23%	+ 1/2
4% - 1	32%	14%	PECC	28	13.9	8	48	1%	1%	+ 1/2
4% - 1 1/4	33%	15%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 1 1/2	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 1 3/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 2	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 2 1/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 2 1/2	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 2 3/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 3	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 3 1/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 3 1/2	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 3 3/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 4 1/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 4 1/2	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 4 3/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 5	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 5 1/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
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4% - 6	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 6 1/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 6 1/2	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 6 3/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 7	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 7 1/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 7 1/2	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 7 3/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 8	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 8 1/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 8 1/2	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 8 3/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 9	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 9 1/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 9 1/2	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 9 3/4	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2
4% - 10	44%	32%	Perle	50	16	15	33	12%	12%	+ 1/2

[illegible][illegible]

	7/12	2/9	1/3	1/6	1/12	1/18	1/24	1/36	1/48	1/72	1/96	1/128	1/160	1/192	1/224	1/256	1/288	1/320	1/360	1/400	1/448	1/512	1/576	1/640	1/720	1/800	1/896	1/1000	1/1120	1/1280	1/1440	1/1600	1/1792	1/2048	1/2304	1/2560	1/2880	1/3200	1/3600	1/4096	1/4608	1/5120	1/5760	1/6400	1/7200	1/8000	1/8960	1/10000	1/11200	1/12800	1/14400	1/16000	1/17920	1/20480	1/23040	1/25600	1/28800	1/32000	1/36000	1/40960	1/46080	1/51200	1/57600	1/64000	1/72000	1/80000	1/89600	1/100000	1/112000	1/128000	1/144000	1/160000	1/179200	1/204800	1/230400	1/256000	1/288000	1/320000	1/360000	1/409600	1/460800	1/512000	1/576000	1/640000	1/720000	1/800000	1/896000	1/1000000	1/1120000	1/1280000	1/1440000	1/1600000	1/1792000	1/2048000	1/2304000	1/2560000	1/2880000	1/3200000	1/3600000	1/4096000	1/4608000	1/5120000	1/5760000	1/6400000	1/7200000	1/8000000	1/8960000	1/10000000	1/11200000	1/12800000	1/14400000	1/16000000	1/17920000	1/20480000	1/23040000	1/25600000	1/28800000	1/32000000	1/36000000	1/40960000	1/46080000	1/51200000	1/57600000	1/64000000	1/72000000	1/80000000	1/89600000	1/100000000	1/112000000	1/128000000	1/144000000	1/160000000	1/179200000	1/204800000	1/230400000	1/256000000	1/288000000	1/320000000	1/360000000	1/409600000	1/460800000	1/512000000	1/576000000	1/640000000	1/720000000	1/800000000	1/896000000	1/1000000000	1/1120000000	1/1280000000	1/1440000000	1/1600000000	1/1792000000	1/2048000000	1/2304000000	1/2560000000	1/2880000000	1/3200000000	1/3600000000	1/4096000000	1/4608000000	1/5120000000	1/5760000000	1/6400000000	1/7200000000	1/8000000000	1/8960000000	1/10000000000	1/11200000000	1/12800000000	1/14400000000	1/16000000000	1/17920000000	1/20480000000	1/23040000000	1/25600000000	1/28800000000	1/32000000000	1/36000000000	1/40960000000	1/46080000000	1/51200000000	1/57600000000	1/64000000000	1/72000000000	1/80000000000	1/89600000000	1/100000000000	1/112000000000	1/128000000000	1/144000000000	1/160000000000	1/179200000000	1/204800000000	1/230400000000	1/256000000000	1/288000000000	1/320000000000	1/360000000000	1/409600000000	1/460800000000	1/512000000000	1/576000000000	1/640000000000	1/720000000000	1/800000000000	1/896000000000	1/1000000000000	1/1120000000000	1/1280000000000	1/1440000000000	1/1600000000000	1/1792000000000	1/2048000000000	1/2304000000000	1/2560000000000	1/2880000000000	1/3200000000000	1/3600000000000	1/4096000000000	1/4608000000000	1/5120000000000	1/5760000000000	1/6400000000000	1/7200000000000	1/8000000000000	1/8960000000000	1/10000000000000	1/11200000000000	1/12800000000000	1/14400000000000	1/16000000000000	1/17920000000000	1/20480000000000	1/23040000000000	1/25600000000000	1/28800000000000	1/32000000000000	1/36000000000000	1/40960000000000	1/46080000000000	1/51200000000000	1/57600000000000	1/64000000000000	1/72000000000000	1/80000000000000	1/89600000000000	1/100000000000000	1/112000000000000	1/128000
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1979	21	1194	Ribbert	20	1	6	22	134	125	130	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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+ Va	17%	10%	Trans	30	5	8	11%	11%	11%
+ Va	5%	1%	Trans				30		
+ Va	20%	2%	Trans				50		
+ Va	13%	13%	Trans	40	3.0	9	50	10%	10%
+ Va	22%	11%	Trans	36	2.4	7.0	5	14%	14%
+ Va	6%	7%	Trans	69	5.4	8	5	8	8
+ Va	12%	12%	Trans				120		
+ Va	30%	1%	Trans	30	2.0	8	54	12%	12%
+ Va	4%	34%	Trans	2.2	5.0	8	1	44%	44%
+ Va	4%	2%	Trans				16	5%	5%
+ Va	8		Trans				54	5%	5%
U									
+ Va	13%	9%	U/GS				57	13%	13%
+ Va	4%	2%	U/GS				22	13%	13%
+ Va	17%	10%	U/GS	40	3.0	21	22	13%	13%

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	20	14%	Waco	58	34	19	16	17%	12%	10%
- 14	17%	5%	Wesaco				11	3%	14%	14%
	16%	10%	Water	58		13	5	12%	11%	10%
	20%	20%	Watt	48	24	3	2	13%	11%	10%
	17%	3%	WenExr			3	20	13%	13%	13%
+ 14	7%	3%	Wichita				101	6%	4%	4%
	10%	3%	Willcox			26	30	3%	3%	3%
+ 14	10%	3%	Wimb					3%	3%	3%
	6%	3%	Wimb					3%	3%	3%
	11%	7%	Widomr	48	44	16	13	3%	3%	3%
14	16%	5%	Wickar	48	49	3	37	3%	3%	3%
	16%	5%	Wickar	48	49	3	37	3%	3%	3%
+ 14	15%	22%	White of	1,80	13	82	10%	10%	10%	10%
	45%	22%	Wright	10	1			4%	4%	4%
+ 14	5%	5%	Wright			24	101	7%	7%	7%

1P4	5% VankO's	10	25	145	145	25
5%	4% Yrond n	33	16	14	25	25
Z						
26%	1% Zimer	10	7	10	110	110

MORE NEWS IN LESS TIME
THE WORLD IN 16 PAGES
DAILY IN THE NYT

[illegible]

Over-the-Counter

Feb. 28

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in	High	Low	3pm	Net
100	100	100	100	0
200	200	200	200	0
300	300	300	300	0
400	400	400	400	0
500	500	500	500	0
600	600	600	600	0
700	700	700	700	0
800	800	800	800	0
900	900	900	900	0
1000	1000	1000	1000	0
1100	1100	1100	1100	0
1200	1200	1200	1200	0
1300	1300	1300	1300	0
1400	1400	1400	1400	0
1500	1500	1500	1500	0
1600	1600	1600	1600	0
1700	1700	1700	1700	0
1800	1800	1800	1800	0
1900	1900	1900	1900	0
2000	2000	2000	2000	0
2100	2100	2100	2100	0
2200	2200	2200	2200	0
2300	2300	2300	2300	0
2400	2400	2400	2400	0
2500	2500	2500	2500	0
2600	2600	2600	2600	0
2700	2700	2700	2700	0
2800	2800	2800	2800	0
2900	2900	2900	2900	0
3000	3000	3000	3000	0
3100	3100	3100	3100	0
3200	3200	3200	3200	0
3300	3300	3300	3300	0
3400	3400	3400	3400	0
3500	3500	3500	3500	0
3600	3600	3600	3600	0
3700	3700	3700	3700	0
3800	3800	3800	3800	0
3900	3900	3900	3900	0
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BUSINESS PEOPLE

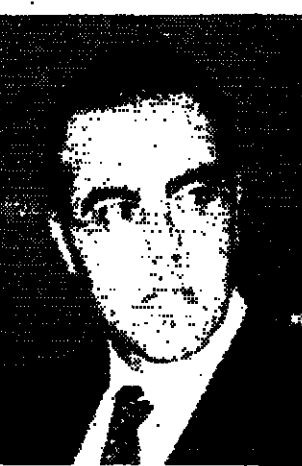
Wood Gundy Joins Calatchi In China Role

Wood Gundy, Canada's largest investment bank, has launched a joint venture with an investment banker, Ralph-Franklin Calatchi, 39, that will assist the bank's clients worldwide in examining investment opportunities in China.

The new venture, Wood Gundy Calatchi China Investments Ltd., of which Mr. Calatchi will serve as chairman and chief executive, will seek a presence in Shanghai.

"We plan to identify two-way investment opportunities in China," Mr. Calatchi said. "We aim to assist Wood Gundy's clients around the world in examining investment opportunities in one of the world's largest and least known markets."

Mr. Calatchi, who is French, earned an MBA from Columbia in 1970 and a doctorate in economics from the University of Paris in 1973. He studied Chinese at Cambridge in 1980 and Beijing Normal University from 1980-1982. From 1975-1983 he was a director and chairman's alternate of the merchant bank of the Banco Union Group, Venezuela's largest private financial and banking group. He worked for Nikko Securities Co. of Japan from 1972-1975 and before that, for Kuhn Loeb & Co. in New York.



Ralph-Franklin Calatchi

Other Appointments

American Express Co., the New York-based financial-services giant, has named Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, as a director.

Royal Bank of Canada has named Ian MacKay as vice president, treasury operations for the United States, Latin America and the Caribbean. Mr. MacKay moves to New York from London, where he was the bank's vice president, international money markets, for Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

Royal Bank of Canada, with headquarters in Montreal, is Canada's largest bank.

The bank named Alan Broughton as vice president, treasury operations, for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, based in London. Mr. Broughton formerly was managing director, treasury, at Orion Royal Bank, a Royal Bank of Canada subsidiary in London.

Alain Fiorucci has been appointed managing director and chief executive of Credit Commercial de France (Securities) Ltd., a new subsidiary of Paris-based Credit Commercial de France and part of its merchant banking activity in London. Previously, he was managing director of Renault Acceptance BV, a financing unit of the French automaker, in Paris.

Alfa Romeo (Great Britain) Ltd. has appointed Rinaldo Hercolani

executive chairman and Pietro Doss commercial director. Both men previously worked for the automaker in Belgium, where Mr. Hercolani was managing director until the end of 1983.

Gian G. Kissinger, currently with Bank Cantrade AG in Zurich, will join Interalliance Bank Zurich AG in May as a director. He will be in charge of the bank's portfolio management department.

Brown Boveri & Co., the Swiss engineering group, has appointed Werner Thomsen general manager and a member of the managing committee, and Ger-Ulrich Walther and Felix M. Witten deputy general managers, effective April 1.

Baron Guy de Wouters, until recently head of strategic planning for Shell International Petroleum Co., London, has been elected deputy chairman of Orange-Nassau Group, a diversified international investment group with activities in Europe, the United States and Southeast Asia. He is also a special adviser to Societe Generale de Belgique.

The Massachusetts Port Authority has established a European headquarters in London "in recognition of the growing commercial ties between Europe and New England," Richard L. Palmisano has been named to head it.

Hoare Govett Names Lord to Far East Post

Hoare Govett Ltd., one of London's biggest stockbrokers, is trying to increase its corporate finance business in Asia.

The broker, in which Security Pacific Corp. of California holds a 29.9-percent stake, named Peter Lord as managing director of its Hoare Govett (Far East) unit, formerly executive director in charge of corporate finance at Chase Manhattan Asia Ltd. in Hong Kong. It is to succeed Nigel Johnson-Hill, who is to return to the head office in London.

Hoare also appointed Michael Brade, previously head of bond operations in London, as its chief representative in Tokyo, succeeding Charles Edmunds, who also returns to London. Eventually, Hoare hopes to gain permission to open a full branch in Tokyo.

The stockbroker also has an office in Singapore, where its representative is Victor Beamish. Mr. Lord said he sees scope for expanding Hoare's mergers, acquisitions and share-placement business in Asia.

U.K. Makers Raise Sights

(Continued from Page 9)

\$1.24 billion in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1983. Analysts are predicting profit to exceed \$80 million this year and sales to be near \$1.4 billion, highlighted by strength in ICL's mainframe business.

"We are shifting the emphasis in our product line down from the number crunchers," said Peter Bondfield, the company's marketing director. It is a strategy that analysts say has a good chance of working, but not without the kind of managerial rigor for which Sir Michael has become known.

"I think there is going to be a significant shake-up — perhaps a shakeout — in upper management," said David Gibbons, an electronics industry analyst at James Capel & Co.

So far, the British computer company that has gained the most attention as a competitor of IBM in the personal-computer sector has been ACT Holdings PLC.

The most recent biweekly survey of retailers and dealers for Personal Computer News, a British trade magazine, puts ACT's Sirius as the No. 2 selling computer after the PC in the £1,000 (\$1,450) and over category and the new ACT Apriorit at No. 5, after the Apple III and Digital Equipment Corp.'s Rainbow.

ACT's widely admired distribution and marketing of the Sirius gave it the base to design and begin making the less expensive Apriorit in Scotland. Sales are expected to reach \$73 million in the fiscal year ending March 31, up from just under \$30 million in the previous year, according to John Leftwich, ACT's marketing director. The Apriorit is intended to be ACT's springboard to an expanded product line, more international markets and \$180 million in sales next year.

Acorn Computer Group is also hoping to use the British market as the foundation for international success.

Acorn has parlayed a contract with the British Broadcasting Corp. to produce a microcomputer under the BBC name into a lucrative leadership position in Britain's strong education market. Sales approached \$60 million in the second half of 1983 as efforts to sell to schools in the United States and Germany began.

Analysts say that Acorn's prospects are linked to the renewal of its BBC contract, which expires next summer. Thanks to demand produced by the BBC connection, Acorn has not had to reduce its prices, while other makers of home computers have made cuts.

Ex-GHH Leader At Westdeutsche

Manfred Lennings has been appointed a consultant on industrial investments to Westdeutsche Landesbank, West Germany's third-largest bank, beginning Thursday.

Last November, Mr. Lennings resigned from his post as chairman of the management board of Gutehoffnungshütte Aktienverein, or GHH, of West Germany, Europe's largest machine-building group, after clashes over how to turn around its troubled MAN unit.

DKB ECONOMIC REPORT

February 1984: Vol. 13, No. 2

Japanese economy perks up as domestic demand strengthens while exports continue brisk

July-Sept. real GNP up 6.2% per annum

Japan's seasonally adjusted real GNP in the July-September quarter registered an increase of 1.5% (6.2% per annum) over the preceding quarter, according to a preliminary report on national income statistics published in December. This was higher than anticipated.

The increase in the external surplus on current account resulting from sustained high export growth accounted for 0.7 percentage point of the third quarter growth. Domestic private demand also scored a 0.7% percentage point, on the basis of inventory liquidation. In addition to the sluggish growth of imports in value (on a U.S. dollar basis), attributable to the drop in the crude oil price, the drawing on raw material inventories is considered to have contributed to the snowballing of Japan's trade surplus.

Recovery mood in manufacturing industry

As recovery progressed, the materials industry and medium- and small-sized enterprises, which were lagging behind, showed signs of picking up, with the result that disparity in performance among different types and sizes of firms has diminished. The mining and manufacturing production index after seasonal adjustment, for processing-type industries, rose 4.4% in the July-September quarter over the preceding quarter and 2.9% for October and November on a monthly average. The index of the materials industry rose 3.0% for the quarter and 2.8% on the monthly basis. As is evident from these figures, disparity in growth has narrowed.

A survey of corporate profits in November 1983, reported in the Bank of Japan's Short-Term Economic Survey of Principal Enterprises, shows that the profit of the materials industry (excluding oil refining) in the first half of fiscal 1983 was considerably bigger than the projection made last August. In the second half, profits in processing-type industries, are projected to decrease by 0.9% after showing a considerable recovery in the first half, whereas the materials industry's profit will register a sharp increase of 56.5%.

Broken down by scale of business, the current profits of medium and small-sized companies (capitalized between ¥100 million and ¥10 million) in the first half of fiscal 1983 increased 19.2% over the corresponding period of 1982, according to the Finance Ministry's "Quarterly Report on Financial Statements of Incorporated Businesses." The increase was much bigger than the 7.0% recorded by big corporations (capitalized at more than ¥1,000 million). The recovery of medium and small-sized manufacturing companies in particular was remarkable.

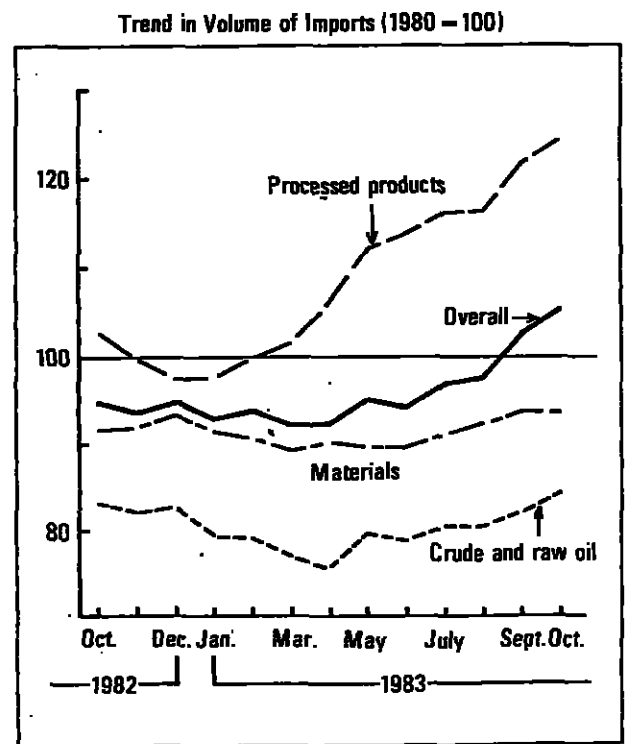
Plant and equipment investment is showing strong signs of reflecting the improvement in manufacturers' production and profits, although nonmanufacturers are not quite out of the recession.

Machinery orders received from the private sector (excluding ships and electric power generation equipment), which constitute a leading indicator, rose 8.5% in August over the preceding month after seasonal adjustment, 0.5% in September and 2.1% in October, 10.4% in November, for four months in a row. Particularly noteworthy were moves among medium- and small-sized manufacturing companies to revise upward their capital investment plans. The expansion of these investments will continue into the future.

Household sector demand sluggish

Recovery of demand in the household sector is weak. Private final consumption expenditure in the July-September quarter gained 0.9% over the preceding quarter. This was due to increased sales of air-conditioners, reflecting the abnormally hot summer, and of passenger cars, resulting from the extension of the mandatory inspection period on new cars from two to three years. The "Household Income and Expenditure Survey" shows that nominal consumption expenditure of all households slowed down its pace in October with a 1.5% increase over a year earlier, compared with 2.0% in the July-September quarter. This is attributable to the following factors:

(1) Reflecting an increase in nonconsumption expenditures, wage earners' disposable in-



come leveled off, up only 1.0% in the July-September quarter and 0.6% in October over the year-earlier periods.

(2) The winter bonuses paid at the year end by 288 principal enterprises surveyed by the Ministry of Labor increased only 2.7% over those of 1982. It appears that the improvement in corporate business performance has not yet been sufficient to increase income in the household sector appreciably.

Smooth policy management desired

The yield of longest national bonds in the secondary market declined down to 7.365% in December from 8.100% in August. The underlying factors behind that are as follows:

(1) There appears to be a move to shift fund operation from short-term to long-term.

(2) Because it is anticipated that the yen's exchange value will appreciate, there has been an increase in foreign short-term capital flowing into the securities market.

(3) City banks are restraining the release of their holdings of national bonds in preparation for the start of their over-the-counter sales and their services as bond dealers this June.

It is unpredictable whether the prevailing situation will continue. The biggest factor behind this enigma is the trend of American interest rates. There is a possibility that an increase in Treasury demands for funds in February and March will push U.S. money rates upward. In that event the yen's exchange value would depreciate, causing the bond market to slump.

Finally, a word about fiscal policy management. The convening of the ordinary Diet session was delayed because of the general election held in December. This not only caused a delay in the passage of the fiscal 1983 supplementary budget but also has made it difficult to gain approval for the fiscal 1984 budget by the end of fiscal 1983 on March 31. Government disbursements in the second half of fiscal 1983 have decreased in reaction to the priority given to public works contracts in the first half. If fiscal 1984 should begin with a tentative budget, the customary "front-loading" in the new budget would be hindered because public works appropriations are usually excluded from the tentative budget. Smooth policy management is all the more hoped for since the economy has begun to show signs of a self-sustaining recovery.

COLLECTOR'S ITEM



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Month	May	Aug.	Nov.
30	210.250	210.250	210.250
100	210.250	210.250	210.250
400	210.250	210.250	210.250
400	210.250	210.250	210.250
400	210.250	210.250	210.250

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The next DKB monthly report will appear March 22.

SPORTS

Riveting Centerpiece for an Anglo-French Trilogy

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — We are in the middle of a passion play of Anglo-French sport, a trilogy of boxing, soccer and rugby set in Paris, where the French have more to lose.

Last Saturday, in the new Bercy Arena, Louis Acanis surrendered his European middleweight boxing crown (rather meekly, one must add) to Briton Tony Sibson. Honor may at least be equal at Parc des Princes this Saturday, when

ROB HUGHES
France's rugby players will be expected to run their fine blades through English resistance.

And between the two, as the trilogy's centerpiece, comes the soccer, again at Parc des Princes. For France, Wednesday night's match is an opportunity for revenge and consolidation of high world ranking; for England it will be a matter of experimentation and team building.

The trilogy is a boon to those of us who think we perceive national characteristics through the sporting glass. All three contests embrace the trials of workmanlike British aggressiveness against mercurial Gallic flair.

Last weekend, Acanis stood off so soon and too long and allowed his visitor to push industriously ahead. Had not the French done exactly the same in Bilbao at the last World Cup, permitting England an early goal and losing, 3-1?

"Your British game is like whisky," comments Dr. Guy Abitol, a Parisian cardiologist and soccer fanatic. "It has a very solid quality. You don't, after all, find many bad whiskeys. Whereas in France it is like wine, and in wine the quality can go from zero to one hundred."

Precisely. Patriotic we may be, but which of us can resist the champagne flow of Michel Platini at his best? The whisky and the wine — indeed the crux of this friendly match — may well be distilled into the performances of the two captains.

For France, of course, Platini.

For England? Bryan Robson, dependable personified — a combative competitor, a leader through personal effort and, at times, even showing the bite of a good whisky. While Platini may sometimes rest to admire the heights of his artistry, Robson will stop at nothing.

He even believes, misguided fellow, that the England eliminated from the European championship has, without new blood, the players to win the 1986 World Cup in Mexico.

Fortunately, despite Robson's Monday morning call to do without experimentation in Paris, Bobby Robson (the unrelated manager) chooses otherwise.

His team is strong and experienced where the French are uncertain.

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lightfully stylish backwater club of Luton. South-African born Brian Stein is quick and selfless; Paul Walsh, small and an instinctive goal-scorer, is constantly sought by Liverpool and Manchester United, who would pay £300,000 (about \$1.17 million) in a deflated market for his talents.

The mixture, rather less solid than a good whisky, has at least the hope and the promise of a young wine.

It is time England did try something new. France, undoubtedly, may be too clever and too experienced (with eight of its World Cup semifinals on view), but however the Robsons rationalize things, the old boys have tried and failed.

For France, Platini certainly owns his country a convincing 90 minutes. No one doubts, after his two fabulous seasons for Juventus, his maturity these days, as 17 goals in 21 Italian League games surely demonstrate.

And while the French might desperately need him to score from midfield the goals his forwards so perpetually squander. Here is a French team improving at the back (under the guidance of the superbly preserved Marius Tressor), erratic in attack, but without peer in midfield.

While everyone watches Platini, who is to say that Alain Giresse, the "merveilleux petit technicien" will not steal the show? His pumping little legs, his astute brain, his sheer enjoyment in playing have long made the Bordeaux general endearing. After all, it was he who turned down Italy's billions to stay in Bordeaux. "I've been there 19 years," he says. "I'm one of their family. You don't give up so many things in life just to make yourself richer."

But, like Platini, he scores from midfield the goals his forwards cannot.

Giresse and Platini, isn't that enough? Well, no, because the French supplement them with more solid anchorsmen, Jean Tigana and the newcomer from Paris-St. Germain, Spanish-born Luis Fernandez. Few teams, let alone

tougher than the Lakers' path in the West.

To reach the final, Philadelphia must defeat some combination of Boston, New York, Milwaukee and New Jersey.

"We're taking the attitude that we're still the champs until somebody takes it away from us," said Richardson.

"And that's what is going to have to happen, because we're not going to give it away."

Philadelphia's problems is that those who win the title — for whatever reason — find it hard to repeat.

Not since the 1968-69 Boston Celtics, Bill Russell's last season, has a team successfully defended its championship. In 1969-70, Boston finished 34-48.

The 76ers have as good a chance at bucking the trend as anyone, since they still have 25 regular-season games. But their road to the final in the East will be much

contract that provided the league with \$18 million.

But it was lower than last year's opening day national average of 14.2, when Herschel Walker, 1982's Heisman Trophy winner, played his first game. Last season's mark dropped to 7.4 the second week and to 6.0 for the entire season.

Publicly, the league is optimistic about its future.

"You look at this crowd, you see us taking the next step — going head-to-head with the NFL in the fall," said Donald Trump, owner of the New York Generals as he surveyed the crowd at Birmingham's Legion Field.

But owners John Bassett of Tampa Bay and Myles Tannebaum of Philadelphia are noted that the huge sums Trump and a few other owners have spent for players is out-of-pocket money, not USFL income.

They are among those who question how long such deficit spending can continue.

As do more objective observers. Louis Guth, an economist specializing in sports with National Economic Research Associates, last year gave the USFL a 50-50 chance of surviving.

This season, he's not even that sure.

"It seems to me the uncertainty surrounding the situation has gotten bigger, not smaller," Guth said Monday.

"It still doesn't appear that they've taken the product and made it acceptable by the fans as a professional-level sport league."

Aside from Birmingham, attendance was spotty.

Los Angeles drew 32,082 to the Coliseum, 2,000 fewer than it had for Walker's debut there on opening day last season despite Sunday's postgame concert by Wayne Newton and the Galtin Brothers band.

In Tempe, Arizona, there were 29,176 fans in 70,000-seat Sun Devil Stadium to see the Wranglers; last year's opener drew 42,915.

The smallest opening-day crowd was in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where only 11,638 turned out in a cold rain to watch two of the USFL's six expansion teams, the Pittsburgh Maulers (with 1983 Heisman winner Rozier) and the Oklahoma Outlaws (with Williams, the former Tampa Bay Buccaneer quarterback).

Rozier was held to 27 yards in 16 carries, but Williams threw for the game's only touchdown in a 7-3 victory.

Another expansion team, the Jacksonville Bulls, underscored what may be the league's next big headache by crushing Washington, 53-14.

The Federals, 4-14 last season, play in the shadow of the National Football League Redskins; they are reported to be in serious financial trouble and up for sale.

USFL's Second Season Starts Slowly

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — After the opening round of the United States Football League's second season, the country's fans still are a long way from telling the USFL they're ready to support spring football.

Despite the presence of such new game attractions as Mike Rozier, Joe Cribbs, Doug Williams and Jim Kelly, and an "estimated" league-record crowd of 62,300 in Birmingham, Alabama, the average attendance for the nine opening games was 32,918 — 6,070 below last year's first-game average.

Early ratings from six major markets averaged 9.0 in cities, representing 24 percent of the nation's television homes.

That was higher than the 7.0 USFL Commissioner Chet Simmons said he had hoped for this season, the final year of the ABC

contract that provided the league with \$18 million.

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USFL Standings
EASTERN CONFERENCE
Buffalo 1 (4-0), Pittsburgh 1 (1-0), Tampa Bay 1 (0-0), Jacksonville 1 (0-0), Miami 1 (0-0), New York 1 (0-0), Philadelphia 1 (0-0), Washington 1 (0-0).

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Los Angeles 1 (1-0), Houston 1 (0-0), Dallas 1 (0-0), San Francisco 1 (0-0), Oakland 1 (0-0), Kansas City 1 (0-0), Denver 1 (0-0), Atlanta 1 (0-0), New Orleans 1 (0-0), Tampa Bay 1 (0-0), Jacksonville 1 (0-0), Miami 1 (0-0), New York 1 (0-0), Philadelphia 1 (0-0), Washington 1 (0-0).

Transition
FOOTBALL
HAMILTON — Named Ed Pitts offensive backfield coach.
MILWAUKEE — Announced the signing of Mike Boss, placekicker.
NEW ENGLAND — Named Ron O'Hell trainer.

HOCKEY
LOS ANGELES — Signed Darren Elliot, goaltender, and released Ken Houston, right wing.
MINNESOTA — Signed Tom Hirsch, defenseman, to a four-year contract.
N.Y. ISLANDERS — Released Papi Bostic, left end, and Gord Cloutier, defenseman, to Indianapolis of the Central Hockey League.
N.Y. RANGERS — Traded Scott Kleinman, defenseman, to Hartford for Blake Shopton, right wing.

COLLEGE
RUTGERS — Named Otto Kneifinger football defensive coordinator.

Michigan 20, Chicago 16.

Moses Sullivan Award Winner

The Associated Press
INDIANAPOLIS — World champion hurdler Edwin Moses was named the winner Monday night of the Sullivan Award for 1983. Given by the Amateur Athletic Union and named for James E. Sullivan, the AAU's founder, the award goes to the country's outstanding amateur athlete.

Moses, 28, of Laguna Hills, California, was selected from 10 finalists in nationwide voting by more than 2,400 persons, including past winners, reporters, the U.S. Olympic Committee executive board and the AAU. It was Moses' third time as a finalist.

His award was presented by Glenn Cunningham, the former middle distance runner who was similarly honored 50 years ago.

The award was based on accomplishments in 1983. For Moses, the gold medal in the 400-meter hurdles at the world games in Helsinki in a time of 47.50 seconds and the U.S. championship in 47.84. He has set the world record three times; his current standard is 47.02. He has 9 of the 10 fastest times ever achieved in his specialty.

Moses, who won an Olympic gold medal in 1976, has 87 consecutive victories and said he hopes to extend his streak to at least 100.

"It's a great award to be the winner going into an Olympic year, but I have no intention of retiring after the Olympics. Track is my life. I enjoy training and I enjoy the whole life. The competition is constantly improving and I find that motivating."

Moses was the 32d track and field athlete to win the award in its 54-year history, and third in a row. He was the first hurdler to win since Glenn Davis in 1958.

The 1983 finalists included diver Greg Louganis, who was considered for a fifth consecutive

year. Figure skater Scott Hamilton and swimmer Mary T. Meagher were finalists for the fourth straight time and skier Phil Mahre was a finalist for the third time in four years. Others included skier Tamara McKinney, sprinter Evelyn Ashford, welterweight boxer Mark Breland, swimmer Rick Carey and golfer Jay Sigel.

The AAU announced Monday a new policy of not revealing who finished where below the winner in the finalist voting.

Previous Winners
1928 — Babe Jones, golf. 1929 — Bernice Serringer, all-around. 1930 — Jim Beuchamp, all-around. 1931 — Glenn Cunningham, track. 1932 — Bill Bonbrun, track. 1933 — Lawson Little, golf. 1934 — Glenn Morris, all-around. 1935 — Don Starks, tennis. 1936 — Don Lush, track. 1937 — Joe Burk, rowing. 1938 — Grete Rice, track. 1939 — Leslie Macintosh, track. 1940 — Dutch Watermardom, pole vault. 1941 — Gil Dobbs, track. 1942 — Ann Curtis, swimming. 1943 — Felix (Doc) Blanchard, football. 1944 — Arnold Tucker, football. 1945 — Jack Kelly, rowing. 1946 — Bob Mathias, all-around. 1947 — Dick Butler, figure skater. 1948 — Fred With, track. 1949 — Bob Richards, pole vault. 1950 — Marjorie Ashenfelter, track. 1951 — Sammy Lee, diving. 1952 — Alvin Karpis, track. 1953 — Harrison Dillard, track. 1954 — Patricia McCormick, diving. 1955 — Bobby Morrow, track. 1956 — Glenn Davis, track. 1957 — Parry O'Brien, shot put. 1958 — Roger Johnson, all-around. 1959 — Wilma Rudolph, track. 1960 — Jim Beatty, track. 1961 — John Pennel, pole vault. 1962 — Dan Schollander, swimming. 1963 — Bill Bradley, basketball. 1964 — Jim Ryan, track. 1965 — Randy Mathis, shot put. 1966 — Debbie Meyer, swimming. 1967 — John Naber, swimming. 1968 — Tracy Swainson, swimming. 1969 — Kurt Thomas, gymnastics. 1970 — Eric Heiden, speed skating. 1971 — Carl Lewis, track. 1972 — Mary Decker, track.

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